

FBIS-APA-86-133  
Friday  
11 July 1986  
Vol IV No 133 Supp 096

**Supplement**

# **Daily Report**

## **ASIA & PACIFIC**

19TH MPRP  
PARTY CONGRESS

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# **DAILY REPORT**

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[Report of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, at 19th MPRP Congress on 28 May 1986 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Dear Guests,

The 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress has assembled in an atmosphere of the tremendous political and labor enthusiasm of our people. In the period which has elapsed since the preceding congress the Mongolian people have progressed confidently along the socialist path, successfully accomplished the planned quotas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and thereby taken one further major step forward in the creation of the material-technical base of socialism.

In the course of the nationwide struggle for realization of the decisions of the 18th congress and the accomplishment of the tasks of the party's domestic and foreign policy the working class, cooperative herdsmen, and working intelligentsia of our country rallied more closely around the MPRP, and the unity of party and people strengthened even more. Becoming conditioned increasingly in the ideological and organizational respects, the party is honorably performing its role of tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian people and their political leader.

The 19th Party Congress has to sum up the results of the work of the party and the people in the period under review, formulate the course of domestic and foreign policy for the next few years and determine effective paths of the country's socioeconomic development and increased public well-being.

Now, when the communists and all working people have with inspiration and enthusiasm launched the Eighth Five-Year Plan and when life dictates the need for us to attune ourselves and work in a new way, the party is confronted by an urgent task -- a fundamental improvement in its political, ideological, and organizing activity and an enhancement of the role and responsibility of the party organizations of all levels. We must display an exceptionally businesslike approach to the urgent problems of society's development, reveal shortcomings and oversights with all due candor and stringency and with scrupulous and party-minded honesty, and completely forswear all that is obsolete and impedes progress.

An inspiring example for us here is the experience of our friends, the Soviet communists. We are all witnesses of how the CPSU at its 27th congress approached problems of the development of Soviet society and international life with Leninist boldness and innovation and of what titanic, truly creative work it is performing to embody practically the program of an acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development and ensuring lasting peace in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered at the 27th congress by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, the new version of the CPSU Program and other political documents were a major contribution to the creative development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism under the new historical conditions.

Comrades,

Our people's achievements in building a new life are indisputable and tremendous. But we are faced with tasks which far surpass the frontiers which have been reached.

The party sees it as its duty, unswervingly implementing its program designs, to reach new heights in the country's socioeconomic development and the further upsurge of public well-being.

# I. The International Situation and MPR Foreign Policy

Comrades,

The international situation has remained highly complex and tense in recent years. These have been years of abrupt exacerbation of the political climate in the world and the increased threat of nuclear war.

What is the reason for this dangerous development of events? The fact that aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States, rejecting the policy of detente, have embarked on the path of breaking up the military-strategic parity which had evolved in the world, intensifying the nuclear arms race, and militarizing space. The United States and its leading allies in Europe and Asia have set themselves the goal of exacting social revanche: rolling back socialism as a social system and suppressing the national liberation movement of the peoples.

In their attempts to establish hegemony in the world the imperialist forces are persistently accelerating the militarization of society and the economy as the principal means of accomplishing a "crusade" against world socialism and against the revolutionary and progressive forces.

The United States is pursuing an unbridled policy of power pressure, blackmail, and threats, blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of peaceable countries and peoples, and impudently flouting their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. From positions of neoglobalism Washington is pursuing on the international scene a policy of state terrorism. In implementing plans for super weapons and the militarist "star wars" program, bellicose U.S. circles are guided merely by imperial ambitions and the interests of the military-industrial complex.

The imperialist policy of total opposition and military confrontation and the unchecked buildup of the race in nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation are creating a direct threat to the very existence of mankind and human civilization.

All this ensues from the nature of present-day imperialism, which is attempting to solve internal problems on the paths of permanent confrontation with the socialist system.

The course of world events convincingly confirms the law-governed nature of human society's progressive development. Socialism, as a dynamic social system, is scaling increasingly new heights in its development. Personifying the future of mankind, socialism is continuing to have a gigantic revolutionary impact on the course of world development. Many peoples which won political independence in grim battles are now struggling successfully to overcome backwardness and for the independent determination of their own destiny on the path of social progress.



The most urgent, burning problem of the present day is that of war and peace. Never before has the question of the impermissibility of war, survival of the human race, and the preservation of civilization been so acute. It is the historic calling of socialism and all forces of peace and progress to preserve people from thermonuclear self-annihilation. Under conditions where the world is on the verge of this critical line, particular urgency is attached to the need for the recognition by all and the establishment everywhere of Lenin's idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. There is no other intelligent alternative, just as there is not fatal inevitability of world war.

It may be said with complete justification that the past years have been ones of a peace offensive of the socialist community countries and their active efforts in defense of peace and life on earth. This has been specifically embodied in their constructive initiatives and practical deeds aimed at fundamental recovery of the international situation, a curbing of and halt to the arms race and the restoration and consolidation of the detente process.

Among the USSR's peace initiatives and proposals, the wide-ranging set of specific measures for the gradual elimination of weapons of mass annihilation advanced in the 15 January 1986 statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, occupies a special place. This realistic program puts on a practical plane the problem of the deliverance of mankind before the year 2000 from the nuclear threat and guaranteed equal security for all.

Exceptionally important practical steps en route to the prevention of nuclear war and a halt to the arms race were the commitment made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which had been observed for many months and which was recently extended to 6 August of this year. If the United States follows this example of the Soviet Union, appreciable improvements in a lessening of the danger of nuclear war could be achieved.

However, the U.S. Administration is not listening to the voice of reason and not heeding the persistent demands of the world community. On the contrary, with the explosions in Nevada, the bandit attack on Libya, and numerous other provocative actions Washington is deliberately torpedoing the spirit of Geneva and blocking the way to an improvement in international relations.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to radically change the international situation for the better and develop equitable and civilized relations between states.

The 27th CPSU Congress, which was held at a critical and pivotal moment in history, subjected to in-depth scientific analysis the complexities and basic contradictions of the modern world and revealed the main directions of its development. It advanced an integral concept of acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development and adopted a comprehensive program of struggle for peace and social progress and general security.

The permanent significance of the 27th CPSU Congress is the fact that it determined, as the main direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the coming years, consistent realization of the program for the elimination of weapons of mass extermination and prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The "Principles of the Creation of an All-Embracing System of International Security" put forward by the congress are designed to consolidate peaceful coexistence as the highest universal principle of interstate relations.

The new initiatives which the Soviet Union has presented recently, particularly the proposals pertaining to questions of a reduction in conventional arms in Europe and the establishment of the broad, equal cooperation of all countries of the Asia-Pacific region, correspond fully to the interests of ensuring security over vast expanses from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

From our congress' platform we once again express complete approval of and support for the historic decisions of the highest forum of Soviet communists, the new version of the CPSU Program and the other political documents adopted thereat. Implementation of the decisions of the 27th congress and the provisions of the said documents will lead to a fundamental turning point in the acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development, a further increase in the might and magnetic force of socialism, a strengthening of its international positions and the consolidation of peace and general security.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are approaching creatively and in a new way the accomplishment of the urgent tasks which confront them at the present pivotal stage. The congresses of the ruling parties of the fraternal countries testify to this. They have demonstrated convincingly that real socialism is scoring impressive successes in its development and that a qualitative breakthrough in the socialist society's economic and scientific and technological development will serve as the material basis of a turnabout in international relations in favor of peace and creative cooperation.

In this noble cause the decisive role belongs to the great Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of world social progress and the dependable bulwark of all revolutionary, democratic forces.

An important international political and military instrument in defense of the gains of socialism and general peace is the Warsaw Pact. The unanimous decision of the participants to extend the pact confirmed anew their resolve to increase interaction in order in the name of the cause of socialism to prevent a disruption of the military-strategic parity, which is an historic gain of the forces of peace and social progress.

In the struggle for a lasting and just peace in the world the interests of our fraternal countries fully coincide with the cherished hopes and aspirations of the peoples, which are increasingly assertively opposing the war preparations of imperialism.

The role of the Nonaligned Movement in the defense of peace and the easing of international tension is growing. Its efforts to ensure the rights of the emergent countries to independent development and establish a new, just economic order are being stepped up.

The democratic movement of the people's masses, particularly of an antiwar, antinuclear focus, has assumed extensive proportions in recent years. The mass and organized nature of the present-day antiwar movement and the diversity of the sociopolitical forces participating therein are a distinctive feature thereof. The situation which has currently taken shape in the world insistently demands a further tightening of the unity of all peaceable and progressive forces and the consolidation and stimulation of their actions to avert the nuclear threat.

Comrades,

The Central Committee reports to the congress that in the period under review the practical activity of the party and the state in the sphere of international relations was channeled toward the accomplishment of the foreign policy tasks outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

Our country's policy, which has been coordinated with the fraternal socialist community countries, has been aimed at securing the external conditions conducive to socialist building in the MPR, the consolidation of its international positions and the utmost assistance to the cause of peace and international security. Pursuit of this policy has led to a considerable expansion of our country's external relations and a pronounced stimulation of its international activity.

The MPRP and our people's state have always attached paramount significance in their foreign policy activity to relations of fraternal friendship and international alliance with the great Soviet Union. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "the close cooperation bequeathed us by the great Lenin and Sukhe Bator, leader of the Mongolian revolution, is constantly developing in line of ascent. It now embraces literally all walks of life." Growing dynamism, scale, and fruitfulness and profound mutual trust -- this is what characterizes our relations currently.

The creative force of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the business of accelerating the MPR's socioeconomic development is growing. Our cooperation today means new cities and villages and new industrial enterprises and agricultural complexes. It means new facets of the burgeoning of science and culture and growth of the people's well-being.

The foundation of the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations is the close fruitful cooperation of the militant vanguards of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples -- the MPRP and the CPSU. It is based firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of views on questions of socialist building and international life. Our meetings and talks with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of exceptional importance in determining the main directions and prospects of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and increasing its efficiency. In particular, the signing of the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Science and Technology Cooperation Between the MPR and the USSR for the Period Ending the Year 2000 reveals new, broad prospects in the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

The great material-technical and financial assistance of the Soviet Union is, as before, of decisive significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of our country's socioeconomic development. Given the fraternal aid and technical-economic assistance of the USSR, hundreds of industrial agricultural, and cultural-social facilities were built in the Seventh Five-Year Plan or are under construction, which is contributing to a considerable extent to a buildup of the MPR's economic potential.

The assistance and support of the Soviet Union are, as before, contributing to a tremendous extent to the development of science, culture, education, and health care in our country and the training of national personnel for all sectors of the economy.

The cooperation of the MPR and the USSR in the defense sphere is not only of importance in the business of defense of the socialist gains of our country but also corresponds to the wider interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East.

Permit me, dear comrades, from the high tribune of our congress to express to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union profound cordial gratitude for the all-around assistance and support in the MPR's socialist building.

The utmost strengthening of the indestructible alliance and fraternal friendship between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the MPR and the USSR will continue to be the pivotal direction of the MPRP's foreign policy activity. Close, internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union has always served and will continue to serve as a reliable guarantee of the MPR's successful advance toward new heights of peaceful creation.



The past 5 years were marked by the further all-around development of the MPR's relations of friendship and cooperation with the other fraternal countries. We note with profound satisfaction the progressive and fruitful nature of our mutual relations with the CEMA members: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Our relations with Cambodia, the DPRK, Laos, and Yugoslavia were further developed.

The friendly meetings and talks with the leaders of the fraternal states serve the aims of the building of a new society and contribute to their increased interaction on the international scene.

The MPR's cooperation within the CEMA framework is developing successfully. In the period under review the MPR participated actively in the further extension of socialist economic integration and the implementation of long-term target cooperation programs. Key significance for the MPR is attached to participation in realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Cooperation for the Period Ending the Year 2000, the purpose of which is the CEMA countries' transition to a concerted scientific and technological policy. The MPR's economic relations with the socialist community countries are being perfected unswervingly and enriched by new forms, in particular, such an efficient form as the creation of joint enterprises and the coordination of long-term programs of the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation.

We value highly the socialist community countries' assistance in the construction and operation of a number of facilities of the national economy and their contribution to the development of the MPR's economy and culture.

The party will continue to unswervingly pursue a policy of a strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The MPR is consistently pursuing its scrupulous policy pertaining to the normalization of mutual relations with the PRC. We proceed from the fact that the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually profitable cooperation between the two countries based on strict observance of the principles of equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs corresponds to the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

Comrades,

The MPR invariably supports the national liberation and revolutionary movements of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism and for national freedom and social progress.

Despite the global offensive of international imperialism headed by the United States and individual setbacks, the national liberation movement is developing in breadth and in depth. The strengthening of the revolutionary-democratic system in a whole number of emergent countries, the fall of reactionary and antipopular regimes and the growth of the struggle of the peoples of many developing states to secure their political and socioeconomic rights and exercise sovereignty over their natural resources and against the domination of the transnational corporations testify to this.

The choice of a socialist orientation has become a growing trend in the development of the emergent countries. The close ties and cooperation of the countries of a socialist orientation with the socialist world serve as a guarantee of their successful development. These countries' creative application of the experience of noncapitalist development could facilitate their socioeconomic progress considerably.

In the period under review the MPR considerably expanded relations of friendship, co-operation, and solidarity with the emerging countries, particularly with countries of a socialist orientation.

The MPR is firmly on the side of the Afghan people, who are conducting a selfless struggle for defense of the gains of the April revolution and against the incessant armed encroachments of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The victory of the Sandinista people's revolution and Nicaragua's embarkation on the path of democratic development denotes yet another major event in the history of the anti-imperialist revolutionary-liberation movement in Latin America. Expressing ardent solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people, we emphatically condemn the undeclared war which is currently being waged by the United States against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The MPR warmly welcomes and supports the tireless efforts of the Ethiopian people which they are making to further extend the socioeconomic transformations under the leadership of their newly formed Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the Ethiopian Workers Party -- begun by the revolution.

The Mongolian people will continue to strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique in their struggle for the consolidation of independence and territorial integrity and defense of their countries' democratic gains against the joint encroachments of imperialist and racist forces. The MPR resolutely supports the peoples of Namibia and Southern Africa fighting for liberation from the yoke of colonialism and racism.

The United States' recent aggression against sovereign, independent Libya evoked the profound anger of the Mongolian people. It showed that the imperialist policy of neoglobalism, flouting the generally recognized rules of international law, entails a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples.

The intensity of the people's demonstrations for freedom, democracy and social progress in Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries is growing. The MPR is invariably on the side of Latin America's patriotic and revolutionary forces and firmly believes that their just struggle will be crowned with complete victory.

The MPR consistently advocates the affirmation in international relations of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. On this basis it maintains normal relations with many capitalist countries.

Currently Mongolia maintains diplomatic relations with 99 states and actively cooperates with many of them in the political, trade-economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other spheres, which testifies to the further growth of the MPR's international authority.

Comrades,

A most important direction of the foreign policy activity the party and state is assisting in every possible way the cause of the strengthening of security on the Asian continent and the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between states of the region. The MPR advocates the continent being freed from sources of tension and conflicts.



Meanwhile a tense and at times even explosive situation continues in a number of parts of Asia. The military presence of the United States is being stepped up increasingly in this part of the world. It is setting as its goal conversion of the vast Asia-Pacific region into the second field after Europe of concentration of nuclear weapons targeted against world socialism and the peoples' national liberation movement. Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and other accomplices of the United States are being pulled increasingly actively into the orbit of this dangerous policy.

The bloodshed in the Near East has lasted for almost 20 years. The "strategic cooperation" of the United States and Israel is aimed at turning the Near East into a military-political springboard against socialism and suppressing the forces of national and social liberation in the region.

The senseless war between Iran and Iraq is not only complicating the problem of a Near East settlement but also facilitating the imperialist presence in the Persian Gulf.

The cohesive actions of all Arab peoples, including the PLO, on an anti-imperialist basis are urgent under these conditions. The speediest and all-embracing settlement of the situation in the Near East should be achieved on the basis of exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the liberation of all occupied Arab territory, and recognition of the right of all states of the region to a secure existence.

The active, enterprising foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other Asian socialist countries aimed at a peaceful settlement of contentious problems and the elimination of centers of military conflicts on the continent is a decisive factor of peace and security throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Broad international support is enjoyed by the peace initiatives and active efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia pertaining to the normalization of the situation in Indochina and all of Southeast Asia and the development of political dialogue with the ASEAN countries for the purpose of establishing an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness and the conversion of this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The struggle of the Korean people and the constructive proposals and initiatives of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government aimed at the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland are contributing to the cause of strengthening all-Asian security.

We attach great significance to the traditionally friendly relations with the Republic of India. The realistic, peaceable policy of the Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi serves as an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. We support the Indian Government's efforts to secure national unity and the country's territorial integrity.

The present complex situation on our continent insistently demands that all Asian states, large and small, join actively in a joint quest for ways to ensure security and that they work in unison in the interests of a political settlement of crisis situations and urgent problems. No state and no politician can remain aloof from this noble cause, for the problem of halting the arms race, averting the threat of war, and ensuring reliable security affects the interests both of each individual country and all states of the continent together.

The idea advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia presupposes precisely the unification of the Asian states' efforts and a joint search for ways to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region. It serves as the basis of a solution of the continent's difficult problems in the interests of the peoples which inhabit it.

The proposal put forward by the MPR concerning the creation of a mechanism precluding the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states is consonant with this approach. We will continue to make active efforts to promote our proposal in close connection with the constructive initiatives of other states of the region.

We proceed from the fact that the way toward firm and secure peace in Asia lies through the strengthening of mutual understanding, good-neighborliness and cooperation, the development of wide-ranging political dialogue, and the peaceful solution of contentious problems. The attempts being made by imperialism to knock together in the Asia-Pacific region military-political blocs or an exclusive community are contrary to the peoples' fundamental interests and their peaceful future.

Removal of the nuclear threat is a general concern. The Asian and Pacific states should strive by joint efforts for a halt to nuclear tests, promote a reduction in and the liquidation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation and actively support the initiatives pertaining to the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones. Declaring the South Pacific a nuclear weapons free zone merits approval in this connection.

In the business of averting the nuclear threat, a big role belongs to the political parties, parliaments, and various mass organizations of Asian countries, which are called on to contribute in every possible way to the expansion and stimulation of the antiwar movement on the continent and the enlistment of broad public strata of their countries in the struggle against the revival of militarism and the arms race. The results of international meetings of representatives of parliaments and trade union, youth, and women's organizations of Asian countries which have been held in our country in recent years correspond to this. We advocate an all-Asia forum for peace and cooperation with the participation of representatives of the broad public of Asian countries.

The MPR values highly the role and activity of the United Nations and attaches great significance to its increased efficiency and influence in ensuring international peace and security. Our activity in the United Nations and its bodies was stepped up considerably in the period under review. A number of important resolutions on problems of peace and disarmament, including the Declaration on the Peoples' Right to Peace, was passed on the initiative of the MPR.

Comrades,

The ranks of the international communist and workers movement continued to expand and its authority grew constantly in the years which have elapsed. The all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning the minds and hearts of millions and millions of people throughout the world. The theory and practice of scientific communism reliably serve as the guiding star in the struggle of the communists and working people of the whole world for national freedom, democracy, and social progress and peace and the security of the peoples.

The most progressive and influential force of the present day -- the world communist movement -- and its national detachments are marching in the vanguard of the working class, working masses, and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and socialism, for averting the danger of thermonuclear war looming over mankind, and for curbing the arms race.

Our party unswervingly advocates a strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the permanent principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The MPRP's contacts with the communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and movements expanded in the period under review.

Our cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries was considerably enriched. It developed particularly intensively in the spheres of party-organizational and ideological work, the training and education of the personnel and party leadership of economic and cultural building and also in the sphere of international activity.

The MPRP's fraternal friendship and close interaction with the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community countries and the study and adoption of their wealth of experience are of great significance in tackling our party's program task pertaining to completion of the building of the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR.

The MPRP will continue to exert efforts for the development of ties to the communist and workers parties of the capitalist and developing countries for the purpose of supporting their struggle for the interests of the working class and working masses and the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

We express our ardent solidarity with communists, revolutionaries and patriots, who are conducting a selfless struggle for the fundamental interests of the working class and working masses and for peace, democracy, and social progress. Mongolian communists emphatically demand the release of all freedom fighters languishing in the torture chambers of reactionary, fascist regimes.

Our party attaches great significance to participation in the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which performs an important role in the business of the exchange of experience of the activity of the communist and workers parties and illustration of the problems of the strategy and tactics of their struggle for peace and socialism.

Nontraditional parties and public movements have emerged and are strengthening in the capitalist countries currently as a manifestation of the ever-increasing protest of various public forces against the yoke of capital and its inhuman exploitation and injustice and against the unchecked arms race, nuclear particularly. In cooperation with the communists they can really make an appreciable contribution to the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race.

We express a readiness for a further expansion of our ties to the national-democratic, socialist, and social democratic parties and also other progressive parties and movements. Our party attaches particular significance to a broadening of cooperation with the communist and workers parties of Asian countries.

Practice shows that regional and broader international meetings of representatives of the communist and workers parties play a positive part in the exchange of experience and determination of the urgent tasks of our movement. At its 18th congress our party supported a proposal concerning a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of Asian countries on questions of ensuring peace and stability on the continent. The development of events in Asia convincingly confirms the insistent need for such a meeting. The MPRP expresses its readiness to participate actively in the preparation and realization of a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

## II. Basic Questions of the Party's Economic and Social Policy

Comrades,



The production of material assets is, as you know, the main front of socialist building. Striving for an increase in the country's economic potential, an unswerving growth of labor productivity and an improvement in quality and production efficiency, our party is invariably guided in its activity by the goals of a constant increase in the well-being and culture of the people.

Proceeding from this high-minded party policy, the draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 were drawn up. They have been actively discussed by the communists and all working people of our country and earned their unanimous approval, as a whole. The proposals, desires and observations received in the course of the discussion were taken into consideration at the time the document was put into final shape. There are also many proposals which the party, state, and business organizations in the center and locally should attentively study and take into consideration when working on the 5-year and annual plans. Inasmuch as a separate report on this draft will be presented to the congress I will dwell briefly merely on certain fundamental issues.

#### Main Results of the Seventh Five-Year Plan

As a result of the party's active political and organizing activity and our people's selfless creative labor in the name of the successful realization of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and also thanks to the fraternal assistance and support of the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and all-around cooperation with them, our country scored new successes in socialist building in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Viewing the results of the Seventh Five-Year Plan as a whole, we note with complete justification the appreciable growth in the country's economic potential. The social production growth rate was relatively high. The people's material well-being and cultural level rose in line with the increase in social production.

The fixed capital of the economy increased by a factor of 1.7. Produced national income grew 37 percent. The scheduled task of securing approximately four-fifths of the increase in national income thanks to increased labor productivity was accomplished, in the main.

In the period under review questions of the development of agriculture were central in the party's economic policy. As a result of the measures adopted by the party and government average annual agricultural production grew 18 percent compared with the past 5-year plan. There was a marked increase in the production of grain, potatoes and vegetables. Nonetheless, the quotas outlined by the 18th party congress in the sphere of agriculture were not met in full.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the fixed capital of industry doubled, and the average annual increase in the gross product secured the rate outlined by the decisions of the 18th party congress.

Qualitative changes are under way in the sectoral structure of industry. The production capacity intended for strengthening the fuel-energy and raw material base of the economy, increasing its export resources, and improving the population's provision of food and consumer goods grew appreciably. The degree of processing of agricultural raw material is growing.

The design capacity of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works was assimilated and new capacity for the treatment of ore in the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" joint industrial association was created.

The amount of capital construction increased markedly in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Its industrial base was reinforced even further. Mongolian and Soviet construction workers put up a large amount of housing, industrial and agricultural complexes and social and cultural-everyday facilities.

Measures were adopted in transport and communications for an increase in capacity, the gradual replacement of the engineering stock in all forms of transport and an improvement in repairs and maintenance. Work continued on the creation of the country's uniform communications system. As a gift the Soviet Union built hundreds of kilometers of radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar in the direction of the cities of Olgiy and Choybalsan.

The Mongolian people are tackling the economic and social tasks of their country's development successfully thanks to the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union. This truly internationalist assistance has been and continues to be of decisive significance in the socialist industrialization of the MPR.

Despite certain difficulties, the party achieved the consistent accomplishment of the main tasks advanced at its 18th congress in the sphere of a rise in the people's living standard. Real income per capita grew 12 percent, which corresponds to the task set by the 18th party congress. Retail commodity turnover grew 24 percent. The volume of consumer services increased.

The housing conditions of the urban and rural population are improving thanks to the fact that considerably more housing was built in the Seventh Five-Year Plan than in the preceding 5-year plan. Nonetheless, the housing problem remains acute.

The higher and secondary specialized educational institutions trained 48,000 specialists, and the vocational-technical schools trained 54,000 skilled workers. Our young people 30 years and under now have, in the main, education above the 8th grade, and this points to the pronounced growth of the educational level of the working people.

The Years of the Student conducted in our country in the last 3 years have contributed to an improvement in the quality of teaching-educational work in the high schools and a reinforcement of their physical plant. The scheduled tasks pertaining to a strengthening of the physical plant of the preschool establishments were accomplished successfully. However, the creation of children's establishments is, as before, among the urgent problems of the social sphere.

A number of large hospital complexes furnished with modern medical-diagnostic equipment has been erected in recent years. Some of them have already been commissioned. The network of medical establishments in the countryside has been expanded. The country now has 24 doctors and 111 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population.

Science, culture, art and literature developed successfully.

In a word, comrades, the economic and social tasks set by the 18th party congress were tackled successfully, as a whole. The results of the economy's development in the past 5-year period confirm the soundness and practicability of the party's economic strategy.

Permit me, from the high tribune of our congress, to warmly greet our glorious working class, cooperative herdsmen and working intelligentsia, whose labor in ensuring the progressive development of the country's economy and multiplying its material and spiritual values.



Comrades, there is no doubt of our successes. But this by no means signifies that all went smoothly here, without mistakes or shortcomings, and that everything that was intended and planned was accomplished. Evaluating the true state of affairs objectively, it has to be acknowledged that our successes would have been greater had we been able to make full use of the country's growing economic potential and completely ascertain and mobilize available potential. We did not succeed in making full use of the possibilities for an increase in quality and efficiency in each sector of the economy.

Mention should be made primarily of the fact that large-scale resources are being lost owing to oversights in management and organization and indiscipline and irresponsibility. Certain sectors and many production units and bays failed to fulfill the 5-year plans. As a consequence the planned balances in a number of components of the economy were disrupted and interruptions occurred in catering for the working people's need for certain commodities and services. It needs to be said particularly that in the main sector of our agriculture -- animal husbandry -- the plans for an increase in the numbers of livestock were not fulfilled. Certain improvements were observed in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in animal husbandry, but it was not possible to consolidate them. Big losses of livestock were allowed to occur particularly in 1983 and 1984, when many aymags, inadequately prepared for the winter, encountered weather and climatic difficulties 2 years running. Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bogi-Altay, Dornod, Dornogobi, Gobi, Dzabhan, Oborhangay, Omnogobi and Hentiy aymags were responsible for the predominant part of the disruption of the plan for the development of animal husbandry.

Granted all the positive changes, in capital construction the plans for the introduction of fixed capital were, however, unfulfilled, although capital investments in the 5-year period were appreciably in excess of the originally planned amounts. There was an increase in incomplete construction, and production and construction operations were insufficiently balanced.

Although capacity grew considerably and there was an increase in the manufacture of products in industry in the last 5-year plan, incomplete use was nonetheless made here of the available fixed production capital, the plans for the production of certain important types of product were disrupted, defective work was permitted, on which valuable physical and raw material resources were squandered, and labor and technological discipline was breached. Such serious oversights have continued to occur at certain enterprises of the ministries of fuel and power industry, forestry and wood-working industry and light and food industry, construction and construction materials industry, municipal services, and the service sphere. It should be noted that such unfinished business is encountered in other sectors also.

As has been said, retail commodity turnover increased in accordance with the plan. However serious shortcomings occurred, as a consequence of which interruptions are arising in the provision of the working people with certain important types of foodstuffs and consumer goods. An irresponsible attitude toward the study of demand and the compilation of requests for commodities and their allocation and sale has not disappeared and shortages and backlogs are allowed to occur in trade. The supply to the public of a broad selection of prepared foods with high culinary properties has not been organized. This is on the one hand, connected to a certain extent with the objective factor of production lagging behind the growing requirements of the market. But, on the other, it is explained mainly by the fact that the work and interaction of foreign and domestic trade establishments and light and food industry and public catering enterprises are organized unsatisfactorily, supervision and verification of performance have not been elevated to the due level and the personnel are not always selected or assigned correctly. It is essential to do away with such miscalculations in the work of organizations of industry, trade and public catering and radically improve the standard of service.

Both in the city and in the countryside municipal and consumer services lag behind the public's growing requirements. The main efforts should be channeled primarily into ensuring the accessibility, promptness, and quality of the priority types of the basic services for which all working people have a need, and their expansion thanks to new and really essential services would seem expedient, given due preparation.

It is appropriate to mention here that certain party and state organizations in the center and locally, confining themselves unduly to economic matters, are relegating to the background problems directly connected with service of the working people, that is, trade, public catering, everyday and cultural service, public transport, health care, the schools, kindergartens, nurseries, and residence schools. This, it has to be said, is a direct infringement of the working people's interests. It is necessary to draw from this fundamental conclusions and strive to ensure that the main thing in our work be concern for man and attention to him.

The measures to increase discipline, order, and organization, perfect the style of work, and strengthen socialist legality which were adopted at recent party Central Committee plenums and at worker meetings in the party Central Committee were aimed at overcoming the said shortcomings. They have produced the proper results and contributed to a certain change for the better in the country's socioeconomic development.

Consolidating the positive atmosphere which has emerged thanks to these measures and cardinally improving and largely reorganizing the forms and methods of work of the party, state, and social organizations -- such is our exceptionally important task today.

#### Main Tasks of Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990

Comrades,

The main task of the party's economic policy for the coming years was formulated by the MPRP Central Committee in the draft guidelines of the MPR's economic and social development in 1986-1990. It consists of ensuring the ongoing development of social production and its increased efficiency and the achievement on this basis of a further growth of the people's well-being. The main ways and means of its realization are outlined also.

In determining the economic and social tasks for the coming years the party Central Committee is oriented toward an intensification of economic development. The foundations for such an orientation have been laid in the course of the country's development.

Twenty years have elapsed since the adoption of the Fourth MPRP Program. Continuing to strengthen the fraternal friendship with the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and extend and deepen all-around cooperation with them, in this time the MPR has scored major new successes in strengthening and developing the material-technical base of the economy and enhancing the well-being and culture of the people.

The process of the country's industrialization is intensifying. Besides Ulaanbaatar, such new industrial centers as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baganuur, Bor Ondor, Hotol and others have arisen. Farming has developed rapidly. With the creation of mechanized dairy farmsteads and fattening and fodder farms the foundations are being laid for the application in animal husbandry of intensive methods.

Compared with 1960 the fixed capital of the national economy has increased by a factor of 10.5, production of the national income by a factor of 3.2, industrial output by a factor of 9.3 and social labor productivity by a factor of 2.8. National income per capita has grown by a factor of 1.6, although the population has practically doubled. Whereas in 1960 industry catered for 14.6 percent of the production of the national income, its share has now risen to 32.6 percent. The industrial product now predominates in the aggregate product of industry and agriculture.

Real income per capita and the consumption funds have grown by a factor of 2.2. Big successes have been scored in the sphere of training personnel for the national economy.

Socialist production relations based on state and cooperative ownership of the means of production have strengthened and developed unswervingly.

The people's state has strengthened, and socialist democracy has been further developed and deepened. Pronounced changes have occurred in the social structure of society. The working class has grown quantitatively and qualitatively, and its leading role in society has intensified. The alliance of the working class, cooperative herdsmen and people's intelligentsia has strengthened. The moral-political unity of society has been consolidated.

The international positions of the MPR have strengthened, and its authority on the world scene has grown.

These results bespeak the successful accomplishment in our country of the task of the creation of the material-technical base of socialism. On the other hand they show that there has been an appreciable growth of the economic and social possibilities for the more efficient realization of the party's program policy based on an acceleration of the country's development.

There is an urgent need today to evaluate the level of development which the country has reached objectively and concentrate the attention of the party and the people on the key problems and tasks which have to be tackled in the immediate future.

The country has scored big successes in socialist building, but, nonetheless, the level that it has reached in terms of production of the gross social product and per capita national income, labor productivity and other basic economic indicators is considerably below the level of the highly developed fraternal socialist countries. Despite the development of modern industry, in agriculture and, particularly, in animal husbandry extensive methods of management predominate and there is insufficiently broad application of extensive methods of labor. For the utmost reduction in the said difference in development levels it is extraordinarily important to accelerate the rate of socioeconomic progress and increase the efficiency of social production.

A process of the country's gradual conversion into an industrial-agrarian country is under way in the course of its socialist industrialization. However, neither the industrialization of the republic nor its conversion into an industrial-agrarian country are ends in themselves. They are subordinate to the goal of completion of the creation in the optimum complex of the material-technical base of socialism, that is, formation of the optimum sectoral and territorial structure of the economy determined in the MPRP Program. The Long-Term Program of the Development of the Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the MPR and the USSR up to the Year 2000 will contribute to the achievement of this goal.



In order to realize the party's program aims, it is necessary to boldly channel the creative energy of the working masses, fully mobilize the economy's intrinsic potential and participate actively in the international socialist division of labor. It is necessary to use the advantages inherent in socialism and contemporary scientific and technological progress as efficiently as possible. It is just as important to make rational use of the country's economic, spiritual, and personnel potential and its natural resources.

The party Central Committee took account of these demands, which are dictated by the course of the country's development, when determining the economic and social tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

**Development of Agriculture -- Main Condition of Improvement in the Population's Food Supply.**

The MPRP Central Committee 10th Plenum (1985) approved the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply as an integral part of our party's economic and social policy. It sets quite intensive, but perfectly feasible tasks. The Eighth 5-Year Plan which is just starting is to be a most important stage of realization of the program.

The essence of the party's agrarian policy consists of overcoming as quickly as possible the negative trend of a lag of agricultural production behind the growth of the population, which is proceeding at quite a fast pace, preventing a disproportion between the production of foodstuffs and the demand for them and improving the population's food supply. It is necessary to steadily increase agricultural production and unconditionally ensure the level of per capita production of meat, grain, milk, potatoes, vegetables, flour, grits, eggs and other basic foodstuffs outlined for 1990.

In order to tackle this task it is necessary to perfect more persistently the system of management, planning, and stimulation of agricultural production and strengthen economic independence and enhance the responsibility of the agricultural enterprises in the interests of achieving higher end results.

For the purpose of realization of the program the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important decrees. They determine specific measures pertaining to such central questions as improvement of the management and planning of agriculture, economic stimulation of the growth of production, the strengthening of the farms' financial position and economic possibilities and an improvement in the housing conditions and cultural-everyday service of the rural population.

Thus as of 1986 substantial incentive additions to the basic procurement prices are being introduced for all types of agricultural product for an increase in production over and above the average annual level of the preceding 5 years. This will stimulate interest in the achievement of the steady growth of both the gross product and productiveness per unit of area and livestock. The purpose of such measures is to make material stimulation directly dependent on the final results of the work and, particularly, on their qualitative indicators. On the other hand, this will enhance the responsibility of executives, specialists, and the labor collectives for the results of economic activity.

It is well known that it is on their assertiveness and creative initiative that successful work and its results largely depend. I shall cite an example. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the plans for an increase in livestock were fulfilled from year to year, the breeding herd grew 8.2 percent and the quotas for the state procurement of meat were notably exceeded in Hobsgol Aymag as a result of the persistent work of the stockbreeders and all working people and the great efforts of the party, state, and industrial organizations. The aymag coped successfully with the plan quotas in respect of other sectors also. As we can see, sound experience has been accumulated here. There is a totally different picture in neighboring Arhangay Aymag, where the natural and climatic conditions are similar and there were no particular complications of an objective nature. This aymag, as a consequence primarily of the complacency and weakness in political-organizing work of the party and state authorities and the leadership of economic building, not only failed to fulfill the plan quotas pertaining to the main sector of the economy -- animal husbandry -- but also permitted pronounced backsliding from the 1980 level. Such is the difference in the style of work and its results.

It is important to perfect the methods of management and the organization of production on the state farms and in the agricultural associations and strive for firm implementation of the principle of the profitability of management. It is necessary to struggle in every possible way against lax management and extravagance by way of an enhancement of the role of cost accounting. In the future it is necessary to stimulate in every possible way the best farms in identical natural and climatic conditions and restrict to the utmost such an unacceptable practice as lagging farms proving dependent on the state but obtaining great privileges many times over.

In this 5-year plan the emphasis will be put on utilizing the forces and resources allocated agriculture with the greatest returns. At the same time we need to make fuller use of the capacity of enterprises and farms which have already been built.

We must, as possibilities allow, introduce intensive methods in agricultural production. Together with the development of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration and a strengthening of the operating modern specialized forms new ones will be built. The level of mechanization and electrification of agricultural production will rise.

It is necessary to expand measures to perfect the techniques of pasture stockbreeding and improve the stock of livestock on the basis of the scientific organization of pedigree breeding. It is essential to continue to display concern for an improvement in management and organization and the increased efficiency of work on the expansion and reinforcement of animal husbandry's fodder base, the irrigation of the pasture, prevention of animal disease and its treatment.

The organization of labor in animal husbandry is not being improved quickly enough. The attention of the appropriate ministries and departments and local party and state authorities and also the state and cooperative agricultural enterprises should be concentrated on elaborating on a scientific basis and tackling this task in connection with an increase in the end results of production, the correct distribution and rational use of labor resources and an improvement in the rural workers' work and social conditions. The most fruitful path of an increase in end results in farming is an intensification of the struggle against wind erosion, an improvement in the operation of agricultural equipment, the development of irrigated farming and the mass application of those progressive agricultural technology methods whose introduction recently has commended itself in the shape of positive results.



We have accumulated certain experience of the development of virgin land. The development of virgin land will continue in the new 5-year period also. In this connection the Ministry of Agriculture and the appropriate aymags are obliged to avoid former mistakes and organize this serious work on the basis of the thorough analysis of feasibility studies and the prior preparation of the farm and training of personnel.

The way to realization of the agricultural and food program lies through an appreciable reduction in unproductive losses of livestock and an increase in the productiveness of the animals and the yield of the fields.

It is common knowledge that the rational use and waste-free storage and shipment of the products already produced have no less an effect than an increase in production. And, consequently, it is thus necessary to organize the work and interaction of the corresponding organizations and perfect the economic mechanism.

In this 5-year plan there will be an improvement in the provision of elevators and, for potatoes, vegetable repositories. We should support in every possible way the initiatives which have been developed in recent years of the aymags, cities, somons, farms, establishments, and citizens creating, thanks to the mobilization of their potential, the simplest stores and cellars for the storage of the quantity of potatoes and vegetables which they need.

The fate of the agricultural and food program is determined primarily by people, by whose labor it is realized. It is essential to improve considerably the quality of the training and retraining of specialists in various agricultural occupations and make better use of them according to their specialties. Attaching exceptional significance to the consistent implementation of the scheduled measures to improve the work and social conditions of those employed in agriculture, the party deems it necessary to concentrate on this the attention of the central and local party, state and industrial organizations. Despite all the difficulties concerning manpower, resources and materials, such measures must be fulfilled unswervingly. There simply is no other way.

The main thing in party policy pertaining to the development of socialist agriculture has always been the strengthening in every possible way of the economy of the state and cooperative agricultural enterprises and, primarily, ensuring the steady growth of the agricultural associations' public farm. And this policy will continue to be pursued unswervingly.

The overwhelming proportion of the agricultural product in our country is produced on the public farm. However, as statistics show, in certain agricultural associations and, more, in individual aymags the public herd is growing comparatively slowly. This cannot fail to cause concern. For this reason I would like to observe particularly that it is essential to considerably enhance the responsibility of the local party, state, and industrial organizations for an increase in the public herd, an improvement in the structure of the herd, and an increase in the productiveness of the animals.

The aymags, cities and somons must be oriented toward self-sufficiency in food. Private and subsidiary farms for raising hogs and poultry and the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes are an important source of an improvement in food supplies to the population. It is expedient to support and encourage in every possible way, the working people and also enterprises and establishments in the creation of such farms and to increase their output. It is important that the local party, state, and industrial organizations render due assistance in this useful cause in the established procedure and achieve tangible results.

## Quality and Efficiency -- the Main Task

At the present stage of the building of the material-technical base of socialism, the main source of growth of social production efficiency is the rational use of capital investments, production potential, and available material and labor resources, and an increase in labor productivity. I believe that in the new 5-year plan we should put forward as the main problem of the party's economic policy the commissioning of major potential and possibilities in order to save material resources in all sectors of the economy, make efficient use of fixed and working capital, reduce prime costs and multiply profit and savings, improve the quality of the product, operations, and services, and increase labor productivity.

In posing the question thus the party Central Committee took account of the actual situation that has taken shape in the country's economy.

First, in the past several 5-year plans in our country capital investments have increased considerably and many new enterprises and farms have been built, and as a result the fixed production capital of the national economy has grown rapidly. It will continue to grow. However, we cannot fail to be disturbed by the low efficiency of the use of capital investments and fixed capital.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, channeling 24.7 billion tugriks of capital investments into the development of the economy and increasing fixed capital by a factor of approximately 1.5 is contemplated. The scheduled amounts of capital investments exceed the level of the preceding 5-year plan, although their growth rate will not increase but decline somewhat even. The party's fundamental policy in respect of capital investments is an increase in the returns from the invested capital. This formulation of the question would appear correct even in the light of the lessons of past years. Attention and efforts will be focused on an increment in the production of national income per tugrik of increased capital investments and an increase thereby in their efficiency. For this purpose we should orient ourselves toward an improvement in the reproduction and technological structure of capital investments.

The bulk of capital investments is concentrated at construction projects of the 5-year plan nearing completion, and there will simultaneously be marked increase compared with the preceding 5-year plan in the proportion of resources channeled into the expansion, modernization, and retooling of operating enterprises and farms.

However, instances of the unwarranted prolongation of the expansion and modernization times continue. The expansion and modernization of the Ministry of Forestry and Wood-Working Industry Tosontsengel Wood-Working Works, the date of whose introduction has been deferred for the third time until 1988 now, have been under way for almost 10 years. In the time that has elapsed the original estimated cost has risen by 20 million tugriks plus. This runs counter to the ultimate goal of expansion and modernization, which are being undertaken to economize on forces and resources, gain time and increase efficiency.

Better use of the production potential which has been created is a task of no less significance than a further increase therein. Consequently, it is essential to mobilize all possibilities in order to bring the machinery and equipment load to the design parameters, increase the shift-work factor of their operation, expand and modernize operating production on the basis of new equipment and technology, enhance the professional skill of the workers and provide production with intermediate products and raw materials without interruption.

Second, material-intensiveness is comparatively high in our social production. Utterly inadequate use is being made of the possibilities for increasing production and catering for the working people's growing requirements thanks to economies in material resources.

The resources which we squander to no purpose owing to remiss management and the power, heat, and water which are consumed uselessly at work or lost in everyday life are incalculable! So much brick, cement, glass, paint, metal, lumber, and other resources squandered in the construction organizations! How much timber is not transported from the felling areas and used at forestry and wood-working industry enterprises! How great the overconsumption of propellant, fuel, and lubricants and spares and how many various commodities and materials go to waste and scrap or are not made use of in industry, trade and public catering, transport and material-technical supply! How much in the way of labor and valuable material resources is taken from us by shoddy work in all sectors of the economy! And if we add here the unabating losses of livestock and animal husbandry and farming products? This means, after all, tremendous wealth and colossal resources. It is essential to advance economies in intermediate products, raw material and fuel, energy and other material resources, the use of secondary raw material and the application in production of waste-free technology as a major economic problem whose solution should be provided for detail in the 5-year period and the annual plans.

Third, the country's labor resources are growing from year to year and will continue to grow. But their distribution and use is largely irrational. The proper job training of the young people and the due conditions for retaining workers are not yet being catered for.

In all sectors of the economy there are tremendous opportunities for steadily raising labor productivity, but the majority of them are currently being let slip. An improvement in the use of labor resources and increased social labor productivity should be posed not only as an economic but also serious social problem.

Our policy in respect of labor resources should be geared to the rational distribution of the growing labor resources primarily in the most important sectors of material production and raising the cultural-technical level and vocational skills of the workers.

There is tremendous potential in the use of work time. Economies and thrift signify primarily saving time. "Gaining time means gaining everything," V.I. Lenin said, putting a high value on the time factor ("Complete Works," vol 44, p 50). But owing to losses of work time our national economy annually lets slip opportunities to produce a large quantity of products. This is connected for the most part with the organization and planning of labor and production, the supply of raw materials, and intermediate products and the provision of work and social conditions for the workers. It is connected equally with the organization of the work of the enterprise and farm administration and the party and social organizations under their auspices. In the light of what has been said an important task at all levels of management is striving for the better use of labor resources and work time.

Fourth, production efficiency depends directly on the quality of the product, operations, and services. Quality defects create obstacles in catering for the growing requirements of the economy and the population, hold back the expansion of exports, and ultimately do serious damage to the country's entire economy. For this reason we are obliged to regard an increase in quality as an important criterion of the development of the economy and a most important source of an increase in output.



It would seem correct in this connection to set the task such as to raise the qualitative indicators of the products of the most important sectors of our industry in order that they approximate the level of analogous enterprises of the socialist countries. We must simultaneously achieve a radical improvement in the quality of agricultural and other types of raw material. It is natural that in tackling these tasks we should rely on direct ties to the related ministries of the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and direct cooperation with these countries' enterprises and research establishments and make extensive use of their wealth of experience.

Fifth, the role of science in increasing production efficiency and the solving urgent problems in the social sphere is becoming even greater. We are building socialism in the era of the scientific and technological revolution, when no production or social problem may be solved if not connected with the use of scientific and technological achievements.

What is the conclusion ensuing from this? It means primarily that there is no way other than strengthening science's ties to production. It means the intelligent concentration of the powers of scientists and research establishments on the development and solution of the questions which life itself puts in the priority category. On the other hand, when elaborating and resolving questions of the development of this sector or the other our ministries, enterprises and farms must rely precisely on scientific and technological achievements. And this makes it incumbent upon them to maintain permanent business relations with scientists and research establishments.

The research potential of academy and sectoral research institutes, planning organizations, and higher educational institutions has increased considerably in our country recently. Their experience and ability are being enriched, and there is a growing interest in the elaboration and solution of problems which are of both theoretical and practical use. This direction merits the utmost support.

But the same time, however, the results from the application to production of scientific and technological achievements and advanced experience are extremely few, although we talk about the business of pioneering a great deal.

In addition, certain ministries and departments are wresting sectoral research forces away from their main work, enlisting them in insignificant technical work in the petty interests of their personnel. This applies primarily to the ministries and departments which, while having research organizations at their disposal, have in practice achieved no tangible results.

The facilities for performing research work are also very inadequate in some institutions. I shall give just one example. The Ministry of Agriculture system has the J. Sambuu Stockbreeding Research Institute -- the biggest agricultural science establishment in our country. Through the tireless efforts of many scientists of this institute in recent years new, highly productive livestock breeds have been raised and needed veterinary resources and preparations and new fodder crop varieties have been created and are undergoing tests or being applied in production. But the institute still lacks its own farm, either experimental or base. The scientists and associates of the institute travel to study stockbreeding and pastures only on short assignments. This situation needs to be rectified. I believe that where the possibilities exist we should set up science-production associations, which are an efficient form of integrating science and production.

It is necessary to put a stop to the dispersal of forces and resources on a multitude of petty insignificant subjects and direct the planning and organization of research and the activities of the research personnel toward the comprehensive elaboration by collective efforts as quickly as possible of major economic problems awaiting priority solution and, applying in production the developments thus obtained, the achievement of the best end results.

It is necessary in the research organizations to hold the associates more accountable and make the just principle of their competitive selection the rule. Questions of the grades of the research associates and their material stimulation also must be decided in connection with the actual results of scientific research, the scientific and methodological growth of the scientists, and their interest in an increase in their erudition and capabilities.

We have to raise the returns from the great forces and opportunities of higher educational institution science, being guided on the one hand by the requirements of the economy and, on the other, by the goals of an improvement in teaching-educational work with the students and the inculcation in them of the skills of research work.

It is important to support and encourage in every possible way the creative movement of efficiency promoters and the development of the technical thinking of the youth. Sectoral ministries and departments should render this material assistance, and the research establishments should render theoretical and methodological assistance.

We need to remove the various barriers impeding the rapid application in production of the results of research and development and the organization of work on the creation and testing of new models, designs and techniques. The State Committee for Science and Technology should, in conjunction with the central economic authorities, elaborate and implement the necessary measures for improving management and the economic mechanism in order to increase the mutual interest and responsibility of the research and production organizations in performing such work.

Particular attention should be paid to the timely and in-depth study of scientific achievements and the latest modern equipment and technology of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and we must endeavor to employ them as efficiently as possible with regard for our conditions and possibilities.

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the economic and social development of our country and the accelerated upsurge of national science it is essential to creatively study the wealth of experience of the research establishments of the fraternal countries and expand and further intensify integration cooperation with them. It is important that our research organizations responsibly fulfill their commitments within the framework of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress.



The problem of conservation of the natural environment is becoming increasingly acute. Soil, water, and air pollution are being permitted in places as a consequence of insufficiently strict compliance with current MPR legislation in this sphere, and there are instances of a callous attitude toward flora and fauna, which is fraught with the danger of disturbing the ecological balance. In eradicating such intolerable phenomena it is necessary to enhance the responsibility of the industrial organizations for fully implementing the planned measures to conserve the environment, in particular, to protect the waters and pastures, restore forest resources, and intensify supervision on the part of the party and state organizations and also the public.

Comrades,

The preferential development of the fuel-energy industry will, as before, be a subject of the party's particular attention in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is essential to unconditionally implement the planned measures pertaining to increasing the reliability of fuel and energy supplies to local consumers, particularly the electrification of agriculture. A certain proportion of the planned increase in consumption has to be secured thanks to economies in fuel-energy resources.

A set task is that of expanding and reinforcing the mining industry and increasing production. There will be an increase in the capacity of the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Works and also of the mining and treatment enterprises of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" industrial association. Prospecting for various nonferrous metals, coal, phosphorites, construction materials, and other basic types of minerals will be extended.

Metal working and repair industry, the base of which has lagged in its development, has become the biggest bottleneck in our economy. For this reason, implementing measures to develop the most expedient forms of this industry is contemplated.

In the light and food industry the set task is that of increasing capacity, being oriented toward the extensive industrial processing of raw materials of stockbreeding origin, and manufacturing the finished product, broadening the selection of foodstuffs and consumer goods, and improving their quality and finish.

The development of our diversified economy depends directly on the state of affairs in capital construction. Together with the growth of capital investments in the development of the economy, the resources which will have to be assimilated by the forces of the national construction organizations will increase at a faster pace in this 5-year plan. This will make it incumbent upon them to introduce new fixed capital in a shorter time, concentrating forces and resources primarily at the construction projects which are of decisive significance for an increase in production of the national income, a rise in public well-being and an improvement in the provision of the population with food.

For all forms of transport and communications the task of catering more fully for the economy's growing need for freight and passenger transportation and other services of these sectors moves to the forefront. The introduction of scientific and technological achievements, the better maintenance and operation of the rolling stock and other engineering facilities, and an unswerving rise in the quality and efficiency of work will serve as the basis for its accomplishment. At the same time ruling out cross and parallel transportation, eliminating the underloading of means of transport and freight losses and spoilage and strictly complying with flight and traffic schedules and safety demand special attention and increased supervision.

It is essential to the extent possible to concentrate the motor vehicle fleet in motor pools specialized in terms of the nature and directions of the transportation and expand the sphere of service by general motor transport.

It would be expedient to draw up a master outline of the highways, specify the system of roads of state, local, and intrafarm significance and concentrate forces and resources on the installation and repair of the roads which are a prime necessity.

Work on the creation of a uniform communications network will proceed more vigorously in this 5-year plan. We have to extend the communications network between production components of agriculture and introduce a semi-automatic long-distance telephone communications system. We must ensure the dependable operation of all means of communication.

New radio relay lines, which will expand considerably the opportunities for introducing the population to TV programs, will be built with the help of the Soviet Union.

Comrades,

All-round rapprochement and consolidation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is the arterial course by which our party invariably abides in the sphere of foreign economic relations.

Our relations with the fraternal countries are developing successfully on the principles of socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the basic documents of the top-level CEMA economic conference.

In our times, each socialist country is confronted with the task of achieving the maximum mobilization of internal efforts in order, combining them with use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, to accelerate economic development and multiply thereby its contribution to the strengthening of socialism's international positions. This today is an important criterion for realizing the principles of socialist internationalism. Actively participating in socialist economic integration and expanding and intensifying economic cooperation with the fraternal countries, the MPR endeavors as far as possible to take more fully into consideration both the country's interests and the common interests of the socialist community.

The decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference to the effect that the European socialist countries would, as before, assist in accelerating the MPR's development are regarded by our party as socialist internationalism in action and a manifestation of genuinely fraternal relations.

The Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the MPR and USSR up to the Year 2000 provides for a strengthening of the material base of agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the economy, an improvement in the structure of the economy, a buildup of production and its increased efficiency, a strengthening of operating and the creation of new joint enterprises, an extension of the training of personnel, and the fruitful development of scientific and technological cooperation in many sectors and fields.

On the basis of bilateral cooperation programs for the period up to the year 2000 the MPR will expand and intensify interaction with the other CEMA countries also.

It is essential to strive for even greater returns from the realization of the economic and technical assistance granted by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, completely fulfill the commitments assumed in accordance with bilateral and multilateral programs, agreements, and contracts and enhance the quality of export products. This is currently a task of growing importance requiring our daily attention.

#### Tasks of an Increase in Public Well-Being and Social Development.

The ultimate goal of the party's economic and social policy is a rise in the level of the people's material well-being and culture.

No social question connected with an improvement in people's work and social conditions and satisfaction of their spiritual requirements must be beyond the sphere of our concern of the party and government.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the social consumption funds will increase 20-25 percent, and the population's monetary income will increase 20-23 percent. You know, comrades, that the draft guidelines provide for measures to raise the salaries of certain categories of workers and the income of members of agricultural associations from the public and private farm and to increase their minimum pensions 30 percent. It is planned lowering by 25-30 percent for charge for the population's domestic power consumption.

Retail commodity turnover will grow to the same extent as the population's monetary income, and the stocks of various foodstuffs and industrial commodities will come to be supplied accordingly.

The sphere of consumer services will expand, and the volume of available services will increase. In particular, the material base of the services sphere will be reinforced, and there will be an increase in the number of service outlets and shops for the rural population, the stockbreeders particularly.

Approximately 1.2. million square meters of living space will be commissioned in the 5-year period. It is necessary to support in every possible way citizens' construction of individual housing. Yurt production will grow together with the increase in the construction of housing in the countryside.

Available housing is being supplemented step by step, but its upkeep and maintenance and repair and servicing are improving far more slowly. It would seem advisable in this connection to implement additional measures and improve the repair of housing and the provision of the cities and inhabited localities with amenities.

Public education is developing constantly. The party pays tribute to the people working in public education, who are making a contribution to the tuition and upbringing of the younger generation.

There is a logical demand for a more persistent improvement in the public education system in order that the students, while being introduced to scientific learning, acquire labor and industrial education and vocational training at the same time. It cannot be forgotten that it is a question of teaching and training people who will be living and working in the coming 21st century. This is an important, albeit both difficult and complex, task, on whose development and gradual accomplishment it is necessary to embark without losing time. It has to be observed that in the public education system as a whole the quality of teaching-educational work is lagging behind somewhat.



The party Central Committee has deemed it advisable to embark in the current 5-year plan even on the accomplishment of the task of the tuition in school of children who have reached the age of 7. Questions of an improvement in the educational process in the general schools are being studied in this connection. It is also important to implement in good time and in full the planned measures to reinforce the schools' physical plant.

In perfecting the public education system it is necessary first of all to correctly decide questions of strengthening tuition's ties to production. An entirely new problem is being raised in practice whose essence is familiarizing the students with the fundamentals of computer technology.

It is necessary to carefully study and resolve questions of the continuity and interconnection of teaching-educational work in the general schools, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, and vocational-technical schools.

The activity of the public education authorities and the party, state, and public organizations should be channeled into ensuring that together with an improvement in the structure of the educational institutions active forms of teaching-educational work be employed as extensively as possible, the students be prepared for work and life more effectively and that they be given vocational guidance, the base enterprises and the public at large being enlisted better and more actively in this work.

It is essential in the light of the demands that are made to unite the efforts of the educational institutions, the family, the labor collectives and the entire community in the tuition and upbringing of the younger generation.

The role of the vocational-technical schools is growing increasingly.

It is the direct duty in this connection of the sectoral ministries and departments, party, and public organizations and enterprise and farm administrations to provide the educational institutions of this profile with knowledgeable, capable, and experienced skilled workers and lecturers, strengthen the teaching facilities in every possible way, strengthen tuition's ties to the production of the corresponding sector, provide the graduates with jobs and retain them on the job, creating the proper conditions for work and everyday life.

It is necessary to display particular concern for an increase in the standard of teaching of the social sciences in educational institutions of all levels in order to arm the students with a Marxist-Leninist scientific philosophy of life and foster in them communist beliefs. Teaching-educational work should be subordinated to raising the youth in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people.

In the light of the important task of training highly skilled personnel it is necessary to raise to a new level teaching-educational and research work in the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, reinforcing their physical plant and improving the availability of lecturer personnel. The integration of science, education, and production must become more intensive.

The students and young people are obliged primarily to increase exactingness toward themselves, devoting their powers and capabilities to the acquisition of profound and firm scientific erudition and labor skills.

The planning of the need for highly skilled personnel and its training in accordance with contemporary scientific and technology progress need to be improved. Limiting the enthusiasm for quantitative indicators, it is essential to establish the rational correlation of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, correctly determine the economy's need for essential personnel and the future areas of their training and raise the vocational training, practical skills, and professional attributes of the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions to the level of today's demands. This is a very important task of the central economic authorities, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the corresponding educational institutions and sectoral ministries and departments.

An important task of the social sphere in need of the party's daily concern has been and remains the protection and strengthening of the working people's health. The annual population growth in the republic currently amounts to 2.6 percent. Our country occupies one of the highest places in terms of population growth. This is an indisputable achievement of real socialism and an obvious indicator of a significant improvement in the people's life and health. Great credit in the protection of the population's health is due the people working in public health care.

But, nonetheless, there continue to be serious shortcomings and oversights in the work of the public health authorities. There is no pronounced reduction in morbidity from certain diseases. Because of this there is no reduction in the number of those temporarily unfit for work owing to illness. We cannot be reconciled to the oversights in the protection of the health of children, particularly infants. I consider it unjustified that the number of pediatricians and hospital beds per 10,000 children is considerably lower than such an indicator per the whole population.

It is essential to pay exclusive attention in the coming years to the expansion and improvement of medical services for the rural population.

Disease prevention is inadequately organized. Work on the gradual transition to the medical examination of the entire population and public health-hygiene propaganda is lagging behind. The treatment and care of patients and concern for them have not improved in all medical establishments. This situation is legitimately giving rise to the working people's complaints.

The most crucial task of the collectives of health service establishments, which are called on to permanently and vigilantly guard the health of their people, is to overcome the existing shortcomings as quickly as possible, enhance discipline and responsibility and worthily perform their duty, making effective use of the growing physical plant and applying in practice the achievements of modern medical science and advanced experience.

The population's health naturally depends to a large extent on work and social conditions. For this reason it is important that the local party, state, and industrial organizations display daily concern for an improvement in the working people's work and social conditions and their intelligent use of their leisure time.

The party attaches importance to introduction of broad strata of the working people to physical culture and sport, regarding this as an essential condition for people's fruitful labor and life and the strengthening of their health. As yet, however, physical culture and sport have not gone in our country beyond the confines of a circle of enthusiasts and assume at best the form of periodic temporary campaigns. It is necessary to rectify this and strive to ensure that physical culture and sport assume mass proportions and enjoy general and constant interest. It is necessary to make sporting-health improvement measures part of the plans of the social development of the enterprise and farm labor collectives and render financial and material assistance in their realization.

As before, the party attaches great significance to a broadening of the sphere of the extension to the population of the services of the culture and art establishments to ensure that they become increasingly accessible to the working people in accordance with their growing spiritual requirements. The physical plant of the cultural-educational establishments: clubs, libraries and motion picture outlets will be expanded and their provision with personnel will be improved.

#### Improvement of the Planning and Management of the Economy

Comrades,

The party displays constant concern to ensure the unity of political and economic leadership and perfect the methods of control and management, bringing them into line with the demands of the country's economic and social development.

On the basis of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress a master outline of the development and location of the country's productive forces for the period ending with the year 2000 was drawn up with the participation of scientists and research organizations of the Soviet Union. Other target programs pertaining to central questions of the development of the economy were prepared also.

Economic experiments on improving planning and the economic mechanism are being conducted in a number of material production sectors. Measures have been adopted for the purpose of introducing in the most important sectors of the economy, the brigade form of organizing and stimulating labor, improving planning in construction and agriculture and also introducing a differentiated practice of extending credit to enterprises and industrial organizations.

Nonetheless, it has to be said plainly that, owing to an oversight in management and organization, big potential for increasing production and its increased efficiency and improving consumer service is being lost.

Enterprises and farms have not yet rid themselves of outmoded approaches, preferring plan fulfillment at any price instead of correctly selecting and making skillful use of progressive methods of efficient and farsighted management. I believe it would be advisable to set as a practical task the transition to economic methods of management at all levels of the economy. Our planning work, the criteria and mechanisms of the evaluation of economic activity and the essence of the economic experiments being conducted currently should be geared to precisely this.

The choice of the most efficient methods and organizational forms of control must begin with the improvement and strengthening of centralized plan-oriented management.

It is necessary to expand the functions of the State Planning Commission and increase its responsibility for enhancing the role of the 5-year plans, improving the substantiation and balanced nature of the plans, the guaranteed interconnection of sectoral and territorial plans, and extending the sphere of application in planning of progressive quotas.



In strengthening centralized plan-based management it is important to combine it flexibly with an increase in the role of the sectoral and local authorities, a strengthening of enterprise and farm independence, a stimulation of the creative independent activity of the labor collectives, and their increased interest in the elaboration of counterplans and responsibility for their realization. It would be expedient to perfect the procedure of the planning and evaluation of the final results of the activity of ministries and departments, aymags and cities, production associations and enterprises and farms by taking as the reference point the streamlining of the range of indicators and reducing the number of those confirmed from above.

When drawing up and implementing plans it is necessary to struggle resolutely against all attempts to achieve a downgrading and adjustment of confirmed plans, to give preference to selfish departmental interests to the detriment of public and state interests and to obtain alleviated plans and fulfill them thanks to a surplus of material, financial, and labor resources. It is essential to tighten the discipline of planning and plan fulfillment.

When evaluating the activity of enterprises and farms it is necessary to accord preference to indicators of quality, product list, and efficiency, cutting short the chasing after gross figures in an endeavor to end up among those who have fulfilled the plans.

It is essential to increase the interest of ministries, departments, aymags, cities, enterprises and farms in the adoption and fulfillment of taut plans, increase the mutual responsibility and obligations of industrial organizations to one another and rationally combine public, group and personal interests. For this reason it is necessary, I believe, to collate the positive experience of the experiments being conducted currently and switch industry, construction, transport and communications, and also the service sphere to the new methods of management in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

It is essential to properly introduce in all production subdivisions and the service sphere the principles of financial autonomy as the tried and tested method of control of the economy.

It is important to continue to perfect prices, the finance-credit mechanism and distribution. Well-foundedly reflecting socially necessary expenditure, the system of wholesale prices and tariffs must ensure for the enterprises and farms the possibility of operating profitably under normal conditions and at the same time stimulate them economically to constantly lower production costs. Proceeding from these requirements, a reform of wholesale prices has been undertaken as of this year. Under the conditions of economically substantiated prices and tariffs, there should be no loss-making enterprises or farms relying on state assistance and budget resources.

Mobilizing intrinsic potential and possibilities, each enterprise and farm is obliged to strive not only for a growth in profits and savings and the complete satisfaction of its need for financial resources but also to unfailingly contribute to the centralized funds. It is essential for this purpose to perfect financial-credit levers in order that they be flexible, serve as a powerful factor for an increase in the end results of production and exert an active influence on a strengthening of financial autonomy.

It is no secret that our central economic authorities pay lipservice to the need for the independence of the enterprises' economic activity, but that as soon as the time comes to act practically, they attempt to take out insurance, strewing instructions and regulations with every conceivable impediment and reservation. It is necessary to emphatically abandon the rooted habit of the higher authorities exercising petty tutelage over the industrial organizations, attempting to determine and direct their activity in detail, and the lower authorities awaiting decisions and instructions from above, believing in their own helplessness. Naturally, this by no means signifies a slackening of supervision of the activity of the industrial organizations on the part of the higher authorities. The essence of the question is merely having a well-developed and adjusted economic system and financial mechanism.

The procedure of the distribution of profit and savings is in need of improvement. The point of departure here should be the principle of the evaluation and stimulation of the activity of the labor collectives with regard to their actual contribution to the increase in the production of national income and provision of the economy and the population with high-quality products of the appropriate product list. Stable and rational norms of the distribution of profit and the deduction of income into the budget should be established. It is important to apply just as stable norms in respect of the wage fund also. It is necessary to ensure unswerving observance of the economically essential demand for the production of the gross, including net, product to outpace the growth of the wage fund.

It is also necessary to continue to improve the system of socialist distribution, taking as a basis the principle of the dependence of the working people's well-being, particularly their wages and income, on the actual results and quality of work. It is necessary to encourage conscientious active and productive work in every possible way. Leveling in the distribution of wages and bonuses cannot be allowed. The socialist principle of distribution "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor" must be firmly observed everywhere. Supervision of the extent of labor and the extent of consumption needs to be tightened up in this connection. Thought could also be given to an improvement in the use and distribution of the social consumption funds in close linkage with the task of an increase in the end results of work, discipline and responsibility. For the practice of our country's socialist building permanent significance is attached to Lenin's proposition that "...only the careful organization of accounting and control, only the strictest organization and labor discipline will lead us to socialism. There will be no socialism without this" ("Complete Works," vol 36, p 258).

The party Central Committee deems it important to spread more extensively the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, having in mind the utmost invigoration of the working man and an increase in the collective interest in the final results of work. The creation of a creative, healthy atmosphere in the collective is a guarantee of success in the struggle for an increase in production, a rise in productiveness and a strengthening of discipline, responsibility and order.

An important place in the system of management and planning belongs to the business contract. The fulfillment of contractual commitments should obligatorily be taken into account upon an evaluation of the end results of the activity of enterprises and farms and their stimulation. The role of contract-orders should be higher in planning and the organization of plan fulfillment.

The main task of the material-technical supply authorities is an improvement in the substantiation of requests for and balances of supplies of industrial engineering products and prompt service of the consumers. It is essential to put a stop to the irresponsible transference of requests for commodities and materials through channels without due examination, which leads either to the piling up of costly equipment and materials in the guise of "surplus" or to their artificial shortage.

The material-technical supply organizations must introduce substantiated quotas for requests for industrial engineering products and consumption norms, strive for their undeviating observance, organize work on economies and thrift in the national economy and establish effective supervision thereof.

The requirements of certain industrial organizations and small-scale consumers could be satisfied via wholesale trade.

A considerable amount of time has elapsed since the system of quality control was established, but the quality of products, operations and services is only improving slowly. It is necessary in the future to improve quality control, raise the level of standards and specifications and perfect the product-quality certification procedure.

As before, the party attaches considerable significance to an improvement in accounting and accountability and official statistics. State accountability at all levels of management must correspond to the demands of optimum decision-making and be meaningful and analytical, prompt, concise and clear.

It is important to continue to strengthen sectoral management and bring it closer to production. The efforts of ministries and departments should be concentrated on the elaboration and implementation of a uniform technical policy with an orientation toward the future, the introduction of S&T achievements, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency. It is necessary subsequently also in all tiers of management to endeavor to improve the interconnectedness and coordination of work, ensure promptitude, reduce superfluous components, remove duplication and strive for the compact and economical nature of the administrative machinery.

Great significance for the efficient organization of production and maintenance is attached to the development of the proprietary thinking, initiative and enterprise of executives and engineering-technical personnel and the workers.

It is necessary to continue to expand the sphere of activity of the assemblies of people's deputies and increase their responsibility for the accomplishment of tasks of economic and social development, the full use of labor resources, an improvement in the supply of consumer goods, the guaranteed accessibility of all types of service and the mobilization of potential and opportunities.

The purpose of our party's economic policy and the basic function of the people's state has been and remains the utmost strengthening and multiplication of state and cooperative ownership as the very basis of the socialist society.

Proceeding from the fact that the role and significance of the contribution of the small works and self-help joint-labor brigades and groups are growing in satisfaction of public demand for foodstuffs and consumer goods, the party Central Committee considers it correct to consistently support useful initiatives in this sphere.

Today, when modern S&T progress, new equipment and consummate technology are dynamically becoming a part of production, it is vitally important to continuously raise the professional skills of all workmen, develop the creative thinking of the engineers and technicians, strengthen technological discipline and increase the competence of the management of production.



### III. The Party

Comrades,

The Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian people -- the MPRP -- arrives at its 19th congress with the growing unity of its ranks and a further strengthening of the broad ties to the people.

Our country's working people are actively implementing party policy and fully support its political course and practical activity within the country and on the international scene. The people believe undividedly in the party, and the party relies on the people.

The pregress report meetings of the primary party organizations and the aymag and city party conferences demonstrated the communists' high political and social assertiveness. They were held in a new atmosphere of professionalism and under the conditions of a deepening of intraparty democracy and a strengthening of the collective nature of leadership. The communists sharply criticized the shortcomings and oversights in implementation of party policy and party decisions and expressed many valuable proposals. The main thing now is converting them into living practice.

The new tasks of the country's economic and social development advanced for the coming years demand a fundamental improvement in the forms and methods of the party's organizing and ideological work.

After the correct policy line has been formulated and the priority tasks have been determined, success is decided by the personnel and party political-organizing and ideological work. It is on this that the congress' attention is being concentrated in the examination of questions of party life.

#### Perfecting the Style and Methods of Party Leadership, Enhancing its Efficiency

Our party is constantly growing and strengthening as a living organism. In the period under review the party ranks expanded considerably, and its qualitative composition improved. Today there are 88,150 communists in the party ranks, which is 15.6 percent more than on the eve of the preceding congress. Workers constitute 33.2 percent of the communists, members of agricultural associations 16.8 percent and employees and representatives of the intelligentsia 50 percent.

Women constitute 30.3 percent of the total composition of the party, which is more than at the time of the last congress. The decision of the 18th MPRP Congress on replenishment of the party ranks with the best representatives of the youth was fulfilled successfully. Almost 70 percent of those who joined the party were young people 30 years and younger. Approximately two-thirds of them were members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (MRYL).

The party ranks are strengthening, being supplemented by representatives of all strata of the working people. This is good. It is necessary here to firmly pursue a policy which prevents a weakening of the party's qualitative composition owing to undue enthusiasm for growth of its ranks. It is essential to put a stop to irresponsible instances of admitting people to the party who have not distinguished themselves in terms of their political, professional, and moral qualities.

The interests of ensuring communists' vanguard role make stricter demands on those being recommended for the party, the responsibility of party candidates and the molding and conditioning of the young communists' political, professional, and moral attributes.

Being a party member does not mean enjoying special rights or privileges, it means merely bearing greater responsibility for the cause of party and people. Life makes it incumbent upon party members to set an example always, and in all circumstances, to actively support the creation in the collective of an atmosphere of scrupulousness, professionalism, and creative questing and struggling against bureaucratism, complacency, window-dressing, a dishonest attitude toward socialist property and labor, indiscipline, and other negative phenomena. Undeviating implementation of the principles of democratic centralism and the collective nature of leadership is the primary condition of an enhancement of the leading and organizing role of the Marxist-Leninist party and a sure guarantee of the prevention of shortcomings and blunders.

The party Central Committee has devoted much attention to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles and rules of party life. An important place in this respect is occupied by the MPRP Central Committee Special Eighth Plenum (1984), which demonstrated the continuity of party policy and its firm unity and high sense of responsibility. The spirit of this plenum is materialized in the directions of subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the decisions of its Politburo and in a number of meetings of party and state executives organized by the party Central Committee. These decisions and measures embody the collective thought and collective efforts of the party Central Committee, which made a truthful and critical analysis of our work. They concentrate anew the attention of party members and the working people on unsolved and urgent problems, contributing to the unfolding of their assertiveness and initiative. Under present conditions, when complex new tasks of party leadership of social life have come to a head, it is insistently necessary to undertake a rebuilding of the party work style. This applies primarily to questions of intraparty relations, party leadership of economic building, work with personnel, and communication with the masses. It needs to be noted specially that for us inestimable significance is attached to the experience of the large-scale activity of the CPSU pertaining to the in-depth mastery of the Leninist style of party work and leadership of the state and industrial organizations and to the establishment of an innovative, creative, and businesslike approach and thinking.

The main direction of the rebuilding of work style in intraparty relations consists of the removal of cliches, bureaucratism, formalism, oversimplification, and other phenomena incompatible with the rules of party life. V.I. Lenin wrote that "neither stereotyping nor establishing uniformity from above have anything in common with democratic and socialist centralism. Unity in the basic, the fundamental and the essential is not disrupted but ensured by diversity in details, in local singularities, in methods of approach to business, and in the modes of exercising control..." ("Complete Works," vol 35, p 203). Consequently, it is important to afford the party organizations the possibility of displaying assertiveness and initiative and assuming responsibility for independently and professionally implementing the basic line and decisions of the executive party authorities. This means that it is necessary to put an end to excessive memo-writing engendered by endless trifling instructions from above and demands for unnecessary reports and information, and to abandon the bureaucratic practice of dispatching to the localities a succession of inspection boards. On the other hand, it is necessary in the lower party organizations to have done with a formal attitude toward matters expressed by waiting for instructions from above, ostentatious promises, superficial reports, and substituting bureaucratic bustle and the elaboration of a multitude of various measures for live organizing work on fulfilling directive decisions. The party organizations are obliged to themselves monitor the fulfillment of their adopted decisions and measures and evaluate their fulfillment in terms of specific results and improvements. The party Central Committee deems necessary reorganizing, in this spirit, the whole style of activity pertaining to leadership, evaluation, and supervision at all levels of party work.

Leadership of economic and cultural building is a primary task of the party organizations. As political leaders, they are called on to perform this responsible assignment by way of specific work with people. The party organizations must emphatically abandon the useless practice of substituting for and duplicating the state and industrial organizations in questions within their field of competence, which leads to a weakening of their leaders' responsibility. The activity of the party organizations should be geared to supporting and encouraging the assertiveness and initiative of the industrial organizations and culture establishments, enhancing their responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and the realization of the party's socioeconomic policy, exercising supervision of the final results of their activity and opportunely ascertaining and removing the reasons for shortcomings and backsliding.

The 18th MPKP Congress set the task of perfecting, on the basis of the Leninist principles, the selection, assignment, and training of the personnel, the forms and methods of work therewith, and making upgraded demands on executives and striving for their retention.

It has to be said that certain shortcomings in implementing the party's personnel policy were permitted in the period that has elapsed. A superficial attitude toward work with the personnel leads both to frequent changes and transfers and the promotion of incidental people. This has happened in our practice. We must put an end to unscrupulous, narrow-departmental, localistic, and buddy approaches to personnel issues.

The measures pertaining to personnel issues adopted by the party Central Committee are aimed at eradicating such serious shortcomings. Many new workers have been promoted to executive positions recently. The party will continue to adhere to a policy of combining the experience of the senior workers with the energy of the young personnel. Having extended the rights of the aymag and city party committees and ministries and departments when deciding personnel questions, the party Central Committee adopted measures to enhance their role and responsibility. Women are being promoted to executive work on the basis of a special decree.

It is extraordinarily important today to adopt, on the basis of Leninist principles, a thoughtful approach to questions of the selection and promotion of personnel to executive work. Success in any sphere of party and state activity, the economy, and culture largely depends on the political and ideological maturity of the executive personnel and its competence, moral attitudes, feeling for the new and ability to communicate with people and listen to them.

For this reason we must pay particular attention to the professionalism of the executive personnel. The party organizations' work with the personnel must be geared to ensuring unity between a decision and its fulfillment and between word and deed. It is not inappropriate to mention here the big discrepancy between word and deed in certain leaders. Personnel must be evaluated in terms of final work results and the actual fulfillment of adopted decisions.

Today one out of every five persons working in our country has higher or secondary specialized education. This is tremendous potential for ensuring the skilled management of production and training executive party and state personnel. More extensive use should be made for promoting capable and gifted young workmen to executive work in all sectors and components of methods of certification.

In training personnel and improving party work style it is essential to make full use of the proven weapon of criticism and self-criticism. V.I. Lenin regarded criticism and self-criticism as a permanent law of the life, activity, and development of a revolutionary party. He pointed out that criticism must be "comradely, direct, and free of diplomacy and trifling calculations" ("Complete Works," vol 15, p 245).



Where criticism and self-criticism have been closed off, manifestations contrary to the principles of socialism and the interests of the party and people are, as experience shows, encountered: abuse of office, arbitrariness and the holding back of honest people, nepotism, unscrupulousness, liberalism, concealment of shortcomings, and window-dressing. The party Central Committee and the party Control Committee recently adopted the appropriate measures in respect of a number of workers who had permitted such breaches of party and state discipline. Self-adulation and show engender indifference and passiveness, fetter the initiative of the labor collectives, and weaken discipline and organization.

It is the duty of all party organizations to draw strict conclusions from this and create normal conditions for the free development of criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below. Such an atmosphere is created by resolute struggle against all manifestations of resistance to just criticism, the exposure of anonymous letter writers and slanderers, and the prompt adoption of measures in the wake of criticism and notification of the masses of their results. The party will never retreat from its high-minded position of a responsive attitude toward criticism and self-criticism.

The significance of party information is growing. Abiding consistently by the principle of publicity in party work, the party Central Committee considers it important to promptly and comprehensively notify the communists and the body politic of questions of substance of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its activity. Intraparty information is an important means of enhancing the efficacy of party decisions and measures, perfecting the style of work, studying public opinion, and strengthening the party's ties to the masses. For this reason it is necessary to display particular concern for an improvement in information and its truthfulness, concy and timeliness.

An ever increasing number of letters and recommendations on many questions of party life and the work of the state organizations are received from the communists and working people. Warnings are also being received containing complaints and observations. This is a striking expression of the further strengthening of the connection of party and people. Our task is to promptly examine the letters and warnings, proposals and complaints and adopt substantial decisions in respect of them. Under no circumstances must the party organizations be reconciled to a negligent and inert attitude toward the working people's letters, proposals and requests. It is necessary to constantly be in the thick of the masses, and utilizing all channels and possibilities of communication with the working people, chat and consult with them and listen to their opinions and requirements. It would be advisable to disseminate the best experience of sociological studies conducted by some party organizations.

In the period under review the party organizations performed a considerable amount of work on an improvement in the content and perfection of the organization of party supervision and the verification of performance and the coordination and increased efficacy of the work of the party, state, and social organizations in this sphere. A number of inspections conducted along Party Control Committee lines was useful.

Recently the party adopted measures for strengthening party, state and labor discipline, order, and organization, strict observance of socialist legality and the increased responsibility and performance discipline of party, state and industrial personnel at all levels. But a great deal of work lies ahead in this field. Party control and the verification of performance should be directed primarily toward persistent struggle for conscious discipline. The party Central Committee performed a considerable amount of work to enhance the role of the primary party organizations.

Zonal meetings of primary party organization secretaries and party group organizers were held. Measures were adopted to strengthen party influence in the production units and for the rational assignment of party forces. An all-party review of the militancy of the primary party organizations was organized for the first time in 1984. It contributed to a large extent to an enrichment of the experience and methods of party work, the ascertainment and removal of shortcomings and oversights, and the creation of a new atmosphere in the practice of party work. Together with collective forms of work, personal meetings and conversations, which extended to 31 percent of party members, were conducted in the course of the review. It was significant that the review encompassed not only the party organizations; all labor collectives prepared for it in detail and took part in it.

The material and spiritual values of our socialist society are created in the labor collective. The personality and its positions in life and society are shaped here. A decisive role here belongs to the primary party organizations as the political leader of the labor collective.

I deem it expedient in this connection for the stimulation of the activity of the primary party organizations and the upsurge of their militancy to be advanced at the congress as a key all-party task.

The level of work of the party organization is largely determined by the role and professionalism of the party meeting and depends on its leaders, primarily the secretary, and on their knowledge and ability to assume responsibility and enterprise, innovation and executive efficiency. For the purpose of providing the primary party organizations with personnel with party-political education, the primary department of the Higher party School consisting of a 4-year term of tuition has been restored. The party Central Committee will continue to keep questions of the training and retraining of party organization executive personnel at the center of attention.

Proceeding from the current requirements of intraparty life, the party Central Committee deems it advisable to make certain changes to the party rules concerning admittance to the party and the imposition of penalties for violations of party discipline. It would seem correct to increase to 3 years the party probationary period of nominees and decide the question of admittance to the party by a two-thirds majority vote of party members present at the meeting. The question of the expulsion of a communist from the party ranks should also be decided by a majority of no less than two-thirds of party members present at the meeting.

**Strengthening Socialist Democracy, Enhancing the Role of the State and Social Organizations**

Comrades,

The working people's active participation in the development of socialist democracy and the control of social, state, and economic affairs is of paramount significance. In the period under review the MPRP displayed constant concern for the development of socialist democracy by way of an improvement in the work of the state and social organizations, thereby strengthening the political system of society. The party will continue to abide by this policy unswervingly.

The assemblies of people's deputies, which are the basis of our socialist state, enlist the broad masses in matters pertaining to leadership of society and economic and cultural building and serve as the main connecting link between the party and the people. The activity of the MPRP People's Great Hural is aimed at perfecting socialist legislation and its observance, the elaboration and confirmation of plans of the development of the economy and the socio-cultural sphere and the implementation of other measures expressing the working people's fundamental interests.

Measures were implemented in the period under review to consolidate the legal principles of the organization and activity of the assemblies of all levels and their executive-administrative bodies. Laws were enacted on the aymag and city assemblies, the MPR Council of Ministers, and public education.

The law on the local assemblies broadened their powers in the settlement of multifaceted questions of economic, social and cultural building on territory under their jurisdiction. It also regulates relations between assemblies with enterprises and farms of a higher sectoral subordination located on territory under their jurisdiction and provides for their increased influence on the results of the work of these farms and enterprises.

Importance was attached to the first all-republic meeting of representatives of assembly executive committees of somons, horoos, rayons, and cities of local jurisdiction in 1983.

The local assemblies' field of activity in the domain of the solution locally of questions of the social sphere and a strengthening of discipline, order, and organization is expanding increasingly. The assembly executive authorities and the deputies must regularly render account to the working people and treat with the utmost attention and in businesslike manner the electorate's instructions, proposals, and desires.

Big efforts from the executive-administrative authorities of the assemblies of all levels are needed in order to ensure practical efficiency in the work of the assembly sessions and standing commissions. The assembly executive authorities must fulfill the decisions of the sessions more responsibly and study more carefully the recommendations of the standing commissions and the proposals of the deputies.

The party unswervingly demands of the assembly executive committees and ministries and departments and also the local components of the managerial machinery under their jurisdiction that they work efficiently and professionally and adopt a responsive attitude toward the working people's requirements and needs, maintaining close daily communications with them. Each official of every management body is obliged to firmly grasp the fact that in the working people's requirements and desires there are no trifling matters which may be overlooked. He must examine these questions free of red tape.

It is essential to mobilize and target the entire mechanism of socialist democracy toward a ruthless struggle against all manifestations of bureaucratism and complacency in the work of the machinery of state. The tasks of the people's control authorities in the rational and skillful organization of state and social control and an improvement in its efficacy and fruitfulness are growing.

It is necessary to broaden in every possible way the working people's participation in the exercise of supervision and the verification of performance for this fosters in people the ability to approach any matter from the standpoints of state interests, is an important school of political conditioning and serves as a foundation of the development of democracy. The people's control authorities need to sharply improve the work of the people's control committees, groups, and posts, which are the main bulwark of their activity.

It would be expedient to exercise stricter supervision on the part of the party organizations of the unswerving observance of the provisions of the character of the agricultural associations to ensure that the principles of democratism with the emphasis on the assertiveness and initiative of the labor collective be implemented consistently in the management of cooperative production.



The MPR Armed Forces have been comprehensively reinforced. Under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation the party Central Committee has constantly paid unflagging attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense capability and a further improvement of military organizational development and consistently adopted the measures necessary for this.

It has to be noted with satisfaction that today the fighters of our armed forces, worthily performing, as before, their duty to the party and the people, are reliably standing guard of the motherland and participating actively in the country's socialist building.

It is the sacred task of the personnel of the armed forces to zealously study modern military science, constantly raise combat readiness, adroitly mastering modern arms and combat equipment, and irreproachably observe military discipline and exemplary order.

The political directorate and army political departments and party organizations must exert even greater efforts to ensure in the life and activity of the People's Army a growth of the role of political leadership and a strengthening of party influence and that the entire personnel be raised in a spirit of communist morality.

The long-standing class alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the combat community of their illustrious armed forces and the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union have been and will continue to be a reliable guarantee of our country's security.

Under the leadership of the MPRP and relying on the constant assistance and support of the people, the state security authorities are successfully performing their responsible duties to them.

The central task of the state security authorities should be the timely exposure and curtailment of the intrigues of hostile forces against our country. The party is sure that our security officers, border guard soldiers, and militia will continue to consciously, firmly, and vigilantly stand guard over the peaceful life and security of their people.

The strengthening of democracy is inseparably connected with unswerving observance of socialist legality. The party Central Committee has in recent years adopted the necessary measures pertaining to strict observance of socialist legality, having revealed a serious slackening of exactingness which had been allowed to occur in this sphere and which had caused the state and society considerable harm.

An urgent and important task is, without slackening the intensity of these measures, to perform work more efficiently on the prevention of crime and all violations of the laws and public order and increase the legal education of the working people, striving for profound recognition of the indivisible unity of the citizens' rights and duties. It is important to enlist the public more extensively in this work and increase the efficacy of the influence of the labor collectives.

It is necessary to raise even higher the responsibility of the law enforcement authorities for increased efforts to strengthen socialist legality and consistently protect the interests of society and citizens' rights and render them legal assistance. The militia authorities, prosecutor's office, judicial and other law enforcement establishments must direct the main attention toward stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, which is the most prevalent cause of offenses and crime, avoidance of socially useful labor and all attempts to derive unearned income. It is necessary to perform individual work with people who might relapse.

In accordance with their powers, the Mongolian trade unions made a considerable contribution in the period under review to the management of production, the stimulation of the labor collectives and the incorporation of broad strata of the working people in the accomplishment of social and cultural tasks. The party appreciates this contribution at its worth.

A most important task of the party is to strengthen in every possible way and raise even higher in the public-political life of the country the role of the trade union organizations, which possess the greatest opportunities for the development of democratic principles in the management of production and social affairs.

The tasks and responsibility of the trade union organizations are growing increasingly at the time of the elaboration, solution and realization of the most diverse problems affecting the vital interests of the labor collective and the worker. These are, in particular, active assistance in the fulfillment of plan quotas, dissemination of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, the adoption of counterplans, a strengthening of discipline, increased labor productivity, the utmost stimulation of socialist competition, an improvement in people's living and work conditions and a broadening of the opportunities for fruitful and cultured recreation and leisure.

Executives of sectors of the economy, enterprises, and farms need to adopt an attitude of the utmost attentiveness to all the proposals and initiatives of the trade union organizations on these questions of social life and regard this as their most important duty.

It also has to be mentioned that in terms of the scale of today's requirements there is, still much 'unutilized potential in the unions' activity. The forms and methods of work of the primary trade union organizations are in need of further improvement. They need to be geared more firmly to the successful accomplishment of the production and social tasks confronting the labor collective.

A quantitative approach still predominates, and formalism continues to exist in the organization of socialist competition. This, of course, needs to be rectified. Socialist competition must be oriented primarily toward the dissemination of progressive experience, the introduction of new equipment and technology, the use of potential, savings of time and reduced outlays, and the development of efficiency promotion.

Supervision of the undeviating observance of labor legislation on work safety and safety equipment must be stricter. It is important to strive for the greater professionalism of the worker meetings and production conferences and make stricter demands on the organization of the fulfillment of the decisions adopted there.

Uniting in its ranks the most progressive part of our youth, the MRYL participates actively at the party's call in the socialist building of the motherland. It needs to be noted with satisfaction that in the years of implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress the MRYL assumed at its own initiative patronage of most important national economy construction projects and worked to reinforce the physical plant of animal husbandry. It fulfilled its obligations with honor, sending student-youth detachments to these construction sites.

The party endeavors to raise each young person as one who is boundlessly devoted to the cause of socialism, in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, industrious and educated, physically developed, and an honest and modest citizen of the socialist motherland. The mentors of the children and the youth, our older generation, are called upon to make, and are making, a major contribution to this most important matter.

The ideological-educational work of the MRYL and the activity of the mongolian pioneer organization which it leads should be directed in full toward the accomplishment of this task. The MRYL organizations are obliged to actively assist each young person right from the outset to choose his path in life and work correctly to determine his place in society. Their activity should be vital and specific, taking into consideration the interests of the young men and women and their aspirations to make and create.

A tremendous field of creative work for the good of the motherland awaits our illustrious youth today. There is much for it to do for realization of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and an Improvement in the Population's Food Supply and for the development of industry and capital construction.

The party is convinced of the MRYL's capacity for raising and preparing a worthy young replacement shift for the older generations of workers and construction workers, stockbreeders and farmers. Roads for testing its powers and knowledge, gifts and capabilities in the field of science and technology have been opened to the youth. The MRYL must pay more attention to the development of the youth's creative thinking.

The MRYL is assigned an important role in ensuring that cultural-aesthetic requirements, sport, and physical culture become a need of the day-to-day life of a person of any occupation, and even more, of the young person.

The party will adhere invariably in its activity to the policy of enlisting the youth even more extensively in the control of society and the state.

The MPRP places large hopes in the youth. And this is understandable, they are after all, our future. The party has complete faith that our younger generation will honorably justify the confidence and hopes of the party, the people, and the older generation.

Measures were adopted in the period under review pertaining to the organizational strengthening of the organization of Mongolian Women. Our glorious women are making a great contribution to the Mongolian people's tremendous creative labor.

The Organization of Mongolian Women should direct its work toward implementation of party policy on the broad range of issues concerning the active enlistment of women in the country's social and political life, care of mother and child, the raising of the younger generation, and the spread of culture in everyday life. The party believes that this organization, having noticeably improved the style of its work in accordance with the new demands, will enterprisingly and broadly perform work which is all-embracing and necessary to society which corresponds to the desires and interests of our women.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is an authoritative social organization which encompasses the broadest working people's strata and is making a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the traditional fraternal friendship of the people of two countries.

The society's noble mission is the continued strengthening of the inseparable bonds of friendship between the MPR and the USSR, inculcation in the working people of a spirit of internationalism, extensive propaganda of the magnificent achievements of the Soviet people and the Soviet state's Leninist policy and continued stimulation of its activity geared to assistance in the creative application of the Soviet experience.



We are sure that the friendship societies, peace and solidarity organizations, Veterans of the Revolutionary Struggle Committee, Defense Assistance Society and other social organizations will do much that is useful for the extensive enlistment of all strata of the working people in implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

#### The Party's Ideological-Political and Educational Work at the Level of Current Requirements

Comrades,

The party's ideological work plays a determining part in realization of the MPRP's economic and social policy and the mobilization of the working masses for active socialist building.

The party has evolved a system of ideological influence composed of a large army of cadres and activists. The material conditions for political-educational work are being increasingly improved.

Under current conditions the scale and complexity of the tasks of socialist building are growing. The population's educational level is rising rapidly, people's spiritual requirements are growing, the urgency of timely practical application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress is increasing and the struggle between capitalism and socialism is intensifying in the world on all fronts. The need for a surge in the party's ideological work to a new level has risen acutely.

All means of ideological influence, be it propaganda, agitation, the press, radio and television, or literature and art, are designed to carry new knowledge to the masses, contribute to their spiritual enrichment, orient the working people correctly, and strive for their profound comprehension of the essence of party policy and the events occurring in the country and the world. They should actively influence people's minds and their labor and social activity.

In the period under review the party Central Committee adopted a number of important decisions for a further improvement of party training, the increased efficacy of political-mass work, and the cogency of mass media publications and broadcasts. Improvement in cultural service of the rural population and an intensification of foreign policy propaganda is also sought. It has to be noted that our ideological work was definitely reinvigorated in the course of implementation of these decisions.

However, it would be wrong to suppose that all is well on the ideological front and that there are no difficulties and shortcomings.

Our ideological, moral-educational work does not always have sufficient ability to penetrate to the thick of life, keep pace with social practice, win people's minds, and influence them. Many measures suffer from a hackneyed approach and a schematic nature and fail to reflect the new conditions and requirements. We have still not succeeded in ridding ourselves of formalism and pretentiousness.

It is necessary to reorganize the style of the party's ideological work in order to contribute to the formation of the political-ideological and moral-psychological conditions for the active realization of party policy.

The party believes that a central element is a strengthening of the scientific basis of educational work and the inculcation in the working people, primarily the youth and younger generation, of the spirit of the ideals of socialism and devotion to the cause of the party and the people.

It is essential to raise people and, particularly, the youth in a spirit of the best revolutionary, labor, and cultural-moral traditions of our people, and in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. With a feeling of pride in his socialist motherland and its revolutionary gains each citizen should work honestly and conscientiously in the name of a multiplication of the achievements of real socialism in the MPR and the consolidation and growth of its prestige. A constant concern of the MPRP has been and will continue to be the raising of our people in a spirit of strong friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Questions of labor education remain at the center of the party's ideological work. The whole purpose thereof is to firmly inculcate in people a socialist attitude toward labor and strive for their clear recognition of the need for conscientious work for the common good. Life shows that where the collectives are imbued with a realization that the good life is created by good labor, and where it is known in practice how to create for people and make efficient use of favorable material, social, and spiritual conditions, high results are achieved. Consequently, it is extraordinarily important to ensure the unity of moral-educational work and actual practical activity. Socialist beliefs are formed by the results of practical work and not just by slogans and appeals.

Life demands the molding in members of society of the sense of a proprietary and zealous attitude toward all material and cultural values, national possessions and public property, affirmation of the socialist way of life, and undeviating observance of discipline, order, and organization. It has to be said that the squandering of public property, a dishonest attitude toward labor, parasitism, drunkenness, and other negative phenomena are connected not only with vestiges of the past but also in many instances with shortcomings and omissions in our work, including education.

For this reason ideological work must be closely combined with an uncompromising and aggressive struggle for the ascertainment and eradication of the causes of all kinds of negative phenomena which are impeding our forward progress.

Overcoming outdated habits of life and thinking demands painstaking work and constant efforts. This question cannot be solved by either short-term bursts of effort or superficial methods.

The MPRP attaches paramount significance in its ideological activity to the development of the party's theoretical thought on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its creative methodology.

Work on publication of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the theoretical elucidation of certain problems of socialist building, the organization of scientific-theoretical and practical conferences, and the elaboration of the history of the party and the state is contributing to a stimulation of theoretical thought in society and a rise in the level of socialist consciousness of the people's masses.

Nonetheless, the theoretical comprehension and collation of the practice of socialist building lags behind modern requirements. It would be no exaggeration to say that the development of social science in our country currently does not go beyond the framework of the simple propaganda of generally known truths.

It is necessary to approach in a new way questions of analysis and collation of the experience of socialist building and the elaboration and solution of many problems of the social, political, economic, and cultural sphere ensuing from the life of the country. The time has come to direct the efforts of social science scholars and establishments toward the transition to a more complex stage of creative scientific search. It is necessary to stimulate in scientific circles the method of creative discussion contributing to the finding of truth and inculcating of a taste for theory.

Particularly pertinent now is comprehensive study of central problems of the development of our society, particularly questions of the formation of the optimum structure of the economy, the interaction of the economic, social, and spiritual spheres of social life, the increased role of the human factor, the improvement of social relations, the economic mechanism, and the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy. The party awaits from the social scientists serious scientific research which could contribute to the country's ongoing socioeconomic development. The party Central Committee emphasizes the importance of an improvement of the system of party political education and economic studies.

We have many propagandists of the first rank who have for many years devoted their knowledge and indefatigable efforts to propagandizing among party members and the working masses of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the party's domestic and foreign policy.

However, the system of party political education has not succeeded in ridding itself of passive methods of scholasticism and a hackeneyed approach. It is necessary in this sphere to increase the orientation toward the combination of studies and practice, and endeavor to increase its influence on the life, activity, and mentality of the students. Proceeding from this, the party organizations must concentrate on an elevation of the theoretical and practical training and methods skill of the propagandists. The extensive use of active methods of conducting political training classes and seminars: dialogue, free exchange of opinions, and discussion of issues from the life and activity of a given collective are a most important condition of their increased attractiveness and results.

The lecture propaganda conducted by the party and social organizations, including the Mongolian Society for the dissemination of knowledge contributes to a considerable extent to an explanation to different strata of the population of the essence of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state and the central problems of real socialism, and to the popularization among them of scientific and technological and cultural-aesthetic knowledge.

Only live information-packed and meaningful lectures and colloquia concerning the most important questions troubling a given audience are capable of enriching people's spiritual world and developing their assertiveness and initiative. It is these requirements which should determine the party organizations' approach to the performance of lecture propaganda.

Political-mass work, which extends to all strata of the population, is designed to serve as a means of strengthening the ties of the party and the people. It has an important place in the arsenal of the party's ideological activity.

Certain changes in our agitation-mass work are coming to light in connection with the party Central Committee decree concerning an improvement in the effectiveness of oral propaganda. Nonetheless, it is insufficiently current, flexible, and intelligible. Because of this, decisions and specific directions of the party descending through channels lose their intensity, and acquire the form of trite and hollow demands. In many instances, precisely those with whom it is most necessary to work remain beyond the field of vision. State and industrial organization executives are as yet participating inadequately and formally in political-mass work among the population.



Skillfully and promptly conveying to each worker the party's truthful words and providing a convincing answer to questions of day-to-day life--such is the main demand made of agitators, political information workers, and rapporteurs. An important place should be occupied by the efficient organization of political-mass work among the rural workers, the stockbreeders particularly.

Under the conditions of the acute confrontation of the two systems our party is paying due attention to ensuring that within the framework of foreign policy propaganda we step up the struggle against bourgeois ideology, consistently reveal its antipopular essence, expose the mendacity and reactionary thrust of imperialism's "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries, and resolutely combat attempts to falsify history, incite nationalism and erode and split the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

A most important condition of success in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality is the inculcation in the working people, particularly the youth, of high political vigilance and an ability from class standpoints to evaluate social phenomena and champion our ideological convictions and socialist principles.

A current direction of foreign policy propaganda is to convey to the public of nonsocialist and, particularly, developing countries in an accessible and intelligible form, truthful information about the MPR, the achievements and experience of real socialism, its peaceable foreign policy, and the socialist way of life.

The mass information organs are a powerful medium of the party's daily communication with the people's masses on questions of party policy and activity pertaining to its implementation. Our press, radio, television, and journalists are called on to fittingly perform the honorable and responsible duties entrusted to them and give to this work all their knowledge and capabilities..

It may be said that we have today in our country per capita and per family a perfectly sufficient volume of printed products, broadcasts, and publications. Radio and television's coverage of the population expanded considerably in the last 5-year plan. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the majority of aymags and cities will be linked by radio relay line and together with this a new radio and television center will be commissioned. This expansion of the base of the information media demands an improvement in the quality and methods of work.

Each publication in the newspapers and journals and each radio and television broadcast must satisfy the aspiration of the readers, listeners, and viewers to grasp opportunely and in depth the key issues of the life of the country and the most important international events, supplement their political and scientific and technological knowledge and enrich themselves intellectually. It is the duty of our mass media to influence the formation of public opinion, a creative atmosphere in society and the individual's active position in life. They can perform these duties only by becoming a tribune which actively raises burning issues of life, organizes an exchange of opinions on them in a businesslike manner, and scrupulously sums up the results.

The mass media are a powerful instrument of publicity and social control. It is of fundamental importance that the newspapers, journals, radio and television persistently castigate on the basis of incontrovertible facts all that is impeding our advance. They must continue to display due concern for the end results of their protests. And the party, state, social, and industrial organizations must adopt a responsible attitude toward their duty, react opportunely and responsibly to the protests and criticism in the information organs, and organize work in the wake of them in a businesslike fashion.

The process of book publication, particularly the publication of political, economic and scientific and technological books, group works, and children's literature, is being held up through the fault of the Ministry of Culture Main Editorial Board and other concerned establishments. The capacity of the printing enterprises and their use, and the quality and appearance of the printed product are unsatisfactory.

It has to be said that for a variety of reasons periodical press and book products reach subscribers and readers only after a great delay, which is giving rise to the public's justified complaints. It is essential that the Ministry of Culture and the other corresponding establishments implement the outlined measures to update printing facilities and improve publishing and the delivery of book products to the readers.

The spiritual requirements of our society based on the development of artistic culture are growing from year to year. The rise in the ideological standard and artistic skill of works of literature and art is contributing to this.

The activity of the professional and establishments is expanding, and their repertoire is being enriched by national works and the works of world classics. The traditional nationwide art festival and the republic review of folklore creativity lend great impetus to the spread of amateur artistic activity and the use of the treasure house of folk art.

However, as a whole the level of accessibility of artistic culture is not yet satisfying the population's rapidly growing spiritual requirements.

The quality of works of artistic creativity, particularly literature, fine art, and motion pictures, is markedly lagging behind their quantity. Artistic creativity is penetrating the phenomena of life in insufficient depth, creating too few striking and typical impressive characters and suffering from shallowness of subject matter and a schematic and descriptive character. Such a situation demands a significant reinvigoration of artistic criticism, and literary and art criticism and a stimulation of the activity of the creative unions.

The party will continue to adopt a respectful attitude toward the activity of literature and art, and support their talent and search for what is new. But at the same time, however, the party expects from works literature and art on a contemporary ideological-aesthetic level.

The permanent party line in the sphere of literature and art remains an affirmation of the principle of socialist realism and the promotion on this basis of high moral content, party-mindedness, popular spirit. It is important to channel the efforts of our writers, artists, and all figures of art toward elevation and exaltation of our contemporary--the builder of the new society.

The Central Committee considers it important to adopt the appropriate measures to reinforce the material base and equipment sufficiency of the culture establishments and creative unions, provide them with qualified personnel and thoroughly improve cultural-mass work in the countryside, particularly among the stockbreeders.

It is necessary to approach questions of the development of culture with an understanding of its true purpose. We must emphatically change the rooted practice of work both in culture establishments and the planning and financial authorities of, considering monetary proceeds the most important thing, actually seriously weakening cultural service of the population.

In the light of the new wide-ranging tasks outlined by the party it is necessary to rebuild all ideological work on the basis of a comprehensive and professional approach. This demands new creative initiatives and efforts of the party organizations and all workers of the ideological front.

Comrades,

Such are the basic tasks of our ongoing development for the years to come which are submitted for examination by the 19th MPRP Congress. The tasks we have outlined are substantial and complex. Their accomplishment is designed to raise all aspects of the development of society to a new level.

Where does the practicality of the plans advanced by the party lie? In the fact that they are based on the country's increased economic and spiritual potential, and the advantages of the socialist system, which are being revealed increasingly extensively in our society. We are implementing our plans in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, relying on their wealth of experience and powerful support. Our conviction and resolve are based on the fact that party policy corresponds to the fundamental interests of the country's working people and enjoys their complete support.

In outlining the plans for the near future the party is profoundly aware of its high responsibility for the future of our socialist motherland and for its crossing the threshold of the 21st century in step with the countries which are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the building of a new society, and for lasting peace in the world.

Evaluating our achievements with a feeling of pride, our party and people are entering the latter half of the 1980's with optimism. We see clearly and know what we have to do. The accomplishment of all the scheduled tasks will require of us a new approach and persistent creative efforts.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses the firm belief that having rallied even more closely around their party, the working people of our country will, with great enthusiasm, devote their energy, knowledge, and labor to the cause of the successful fulfillment of the decisions which will be adopted by the 19th party congress and the great cause of building a socialist society on Mongolian soil.

(The MPRP Central Committee report to the 19th party congress delivered by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was listened to with great attention and received with tremendous enthusiasm by the congress' delegates and guests. Comrade J. Batmonh's report was repeatedly accompanied by lasting stormy applause and an ardent ovation.)

#### Central Auditing Commission Report

WA010010 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 p 8

[Report of R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission, at 19th MPRP Congress on 28 May 1986]

[Text] Comrades!

The report of the MPRP Central Committee to the highest forum of Mongolian communists -- the 19th party congress -- just delivered by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, sums up the work on realization of the decisions of the 18th party congress and makes an in-depth, realistic and scrupulous evaluation of the present state of the country's socioeconomic development.



The leading and directing role of the party in the life of society is growing constantly, and practical activity to implement its policy line is being enriched with new content and a new approach. In ensuring the continuity of party policy and raising party leadership to a new level a particularly important part was played by the special MPRP Central Committee Eighth Plenum held in 1984.

The Central Committee report advanced large-scale tasks of the new 5-year plan to ensure the ongoing development of social production, enhance its efficiency and achieve on this basis a further growth of public well-being and precisely determined the main ways of tackling these tasks. It emphasizes that primarily essential for the accomplishment of the new tasks are an improvement in the style of leadership and the increased responsibility and discipline of the personnel, a strengthening of order and organization at work and a reorganization of the party's ideological and organizing work.

All this is a manifestation of the fact that the party evaluates the state of affairs objectively, always serves the interests of the people and inspires and organizes them for the accomplishment of the new tasks. This is the main essence of the party's political course and its practical activity.

The draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 determine the immediate tasks of our country's socialist building. The preparations for the congress and the entire course of nationwide discussion of the draft guidelines strikingly demonstrated once again that the communists of socialist Mongolia and all the country's working people fully support the country's domestic and foreign policy and have initiated great creative work with inspiration and high political and labor enthusiasm.

The 27th CPSU Congress formulated the strategy of acceleration of the development of Soviet society and the all-around and plan-oriented improvement of socialism and provided exhaustive answers to topical problems of the modern world. The political documents adopted at the congress, particularly the new version of the CPSU Program, represent a valuable contribution to the creative development of the theory of scientific communism.

The businesslike and creative spirit of the 27th congress of Soviet communists is of inestimable significance in the life and activity of our party and is for us an inspiring example.

Comrades,

In the period under review the MPRP Central Auditing Commission organized its activity guided by the provisions of the MPRP Rules and the decisions of the 18th party congress. The MPRP Central Auditing Commission regularly conducted a check of the rapidity and soundness of the conduct of business in the central party authorities and the coordination of the work of the machinery of the party Central Committee Secretariat. The Central Auditing Commission conducted checks on these questions in the party Central Committee machinery annually and in the bodies accountable to the Central Committee once every 2 years.

Permit me to report to the party congress that the machinery of the MPRP Central Committee -- the combat headquarters of our party -- is coping honorably with its duties pertaining to fulfillment of the instructions of the Politburo and Secretariat, the elaboration of draft party Central Committee documents on political, economic and social problems and also the solution of questions received from the local party, state, social and cooperative organizations.

The directions of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, issued at the start of 1985 at the meeting with party Central Committee workers served as new impetus in enhancing professionalism and promptitude in the work of the Central Committee machinery, raising the responsibility of its workers and developing their creative initiative and improving performance and discipline and now serve as a guide in the business of the continued stimulation of the activity of the party organizations in the center and locally.

The Central Auditing Commission paid particular attention to an improvement in the organization of work with the working people's letters received by the party Central Committee and the bodies accountable to it.

In the period under review the party Central Committee received more than 4,800 letters from the working people. 2,300 persons visited the party Central Committee Reception Room and shared their opinions and desires.

In the working people's letters and warnings an important place is occupied by proposals aimed at an improvement in the work of this sector of the economy and specific labor collective or the other, and also critical observations concerning instances of bureaucratism, red tape, indiscipline, irresponsibility and lax management and also the lagging of the methods and style of work of the leaders of individual party, state and industrial organizations; that is, everything impeding our forward progress. This is confirmation that the working masses are devotedly true to their party and rallied around it and that their social-political assertiveness is high.

A great deal of work is being performed by the party Central Committee machinery and the local party organizations for fulfillment of the provisions of the MPRP Central Committee decree on further improvement of work with the working people's letters which was adopted in 1978.

A uniform system of business correspondence and work with the working people's letters has been established for the party organizations of all levels.

The Central Committee machinery attentively studies the working people's letters and submissions and adopts measures to resolve the practical proposals and desires which they raise. With regard for the proposals from the communists and working people on such questions as a strengthening of labor discipline, an improvement in food supply and medical and public transport services, and an improvement in the pension system for members of the agricultural associations and teachers and lecturers, the party Central Committee has adopted special decrees.

Such forms of hearing and studying public opinion as the reports of executives at meetings of the working people, open-letter days on one specific issue or another and question-and-answer evenings are practiced in the work of many party organizations.

At the same time individual shortcomings in business correspondence and in the work with the working people's letters were ascertained at the time of the inspections conducted in the party Central Committee machinery and the organizations accountable to it. There are still instances of a formal, disdainful and bureaucratic attitude toward the working people's proposals and complaints.

It has to be mentioned that the proposals prepared by our commission on the basis of the results of the inspections were supported by the party Central Committee Secretariat and that specific measures have been adopted aimed at removing the causes of the shortcomings which were ascertained and perfecting the work of the machinery.

The central party newspaper and journal editorial offices also receive numerous letters from the working people. The bulk of the proposals and desires expressed therein is published in the press and prompt measures are adopted in the wake of them, which serves as a powerful lever of the removal of shortcomings and oversights in work. However, it has to be emphasized that the examination of readers' correspondence is sometimes delayed in the party newspaper and journal editorial offices, owing to which the urgency of the issues raised therein is lost. Together with this, the party press editorial offices are monitoring insufficiently the work performed by the appropriate organizations in the wake of press publications and failing to make the due demands of them.

It is essential to continue to enhance the level of work with the working people's letters in all party organizations. The voice of all those who have public interests and social justice at heart should be supported. Their practical proposals and justified requests must be studied attentively and resolved promptly.

Comrades,

The MPRP Central Auditing Commission annually inspected fulfillment of the party budget and the work of the party cashier's office. Financial-economic activity is being exercised correctly and properly in the party Central Committee and the organizations accountable to it. Party budget resources are being spent in accordance with the purposes established by the Central Committee. The proposals of the Central Auditing Commission were considered by the party Central Committee at the time of confirmation of the annual party budget.

The party's monetary resources increased 27.1 percent compared with the preceding accounting period, including a 25.4-percent increase in the proceeds from membership dues. The newspaper UNEN is constantly profitable. The party's budget expenditure increased 15.3 percent. A considerable part of the party budget goes on the financing of the party organizations.

There has been a considerable increase in expenditure in recent years connected with the measures adopted by the party Central Committee to improve the organization of the work on training and retraining party personnel, in particular, with the reorganization of the system of tuition in the Higher Party School.

I would like in this connection to mention with gratitude that the CPSU Central Committee constantly renders the MPRP Central Committee tremendous assistance in the training and improvement of our party and state executives.

As a result of a number of measures adopted by the Central Committee for the economical and rational use of party resources and the improved supervision of their expenditure, the annual economies in budget expenditure constituted 6.8-8.8 percent.

At the same time instances are encountered in certain aymag party committees of a breach of budget discipline and overexpenditure of the approved budget in certain items. Serious violations in the custody, safekeeping and expenditure of party resources were permitted owing to a slackening of vigilance and internal control in the Social Sciences Institute, the Higher Party School and the Bayan-Hongor Aymag Party Committee.



Enlisting members of the auditing commissions of the local party organizations and party militants, the Central Auditing Commission carried out inspections of the correct payment of membership dues. The inspections covered 77.7 percent of primary party organizations. The overwhelming majority of party members correctly pay their dues monthly and in the statutory amount. Work on receiving membership dues entirely in accordance with the instructions governing party membership dues is well organized in the party committees of Bayanhangay Somon of the Tob Aymag, Altanbulag Somon of Selenge Aymag and in many other primary party organizations.

However, the above-mentioned inspections ascertained that there was a shortfall in the primary party organizations in the payment of dues from supplementary earnings and other income of party members and candidates totaling over 160,000 tugriks. The payment shortfalls in membership dues which had been uncovered were paid into party funds. Deviations in the work on receiving membership dues were noted in the party organizations of Bulgan, Bayan-Olgii, Dornogobi, Omnogobi and Suhbaatar aymags and of the border and internal forces.

The secretaries of some primary party organizations do not transfer to the cashier's offices the membership dues received from the communists for a long time, which is a serious breach of the instructions governing party membership dues. There are also party members who for no particular reason do not pay the membership dues on time. However, as the inspections showed, such breaches of party discipline are rarely examined by the corresponding party organizations.

It is essential that the aymag, city and district party committees draw the proper conclusion from the above-cited facts and adopt vigorous measures to step up control of strict observance of the statutory procedure of the payment of membership dues.

The high-minded and consistent struggle conducted by the party for the establishment in all walks of life of our society of conscious discipline and strict order must be embodied primarily in intraparty life.

Comrades,

The formation in 1984 of the Central Auditing Commission Bureau was an important measure aimed at ensuring promptitude in the commission's work and the increased efficacy of auditing work and responsibility of the commission members.

Permit me to report that in the period under review the Central Auditing Commission members, justifying the high trust placed in them, participated actively in the work of the commission.

The Central Auditing Commission, maintaining work contacts with the auditing commissions of the local party organizations, paid great attention to rendering them practical and methods assistance in their work. A conference-seminar of chairmen of the local party organization auditing commissions was organized and their work experience was exchanged with the direct participation of the party Central Committee.

The main criterion of the work of the auditing commissions consists not only of the ascertainment of shortcomings but also of ensuring the factors which gave rise to them be removed and the same shortcomings not be repeated and that each inspection be conducted fruitfully and contribute to an improvement in work. We realize that not every inspection conducted by the Central Auditing Commission corresponded to this requirement.

The MPRP Central Auditing Commission has strengthened its practical relations with the central auditing commissions of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and taken advantage in its activity of their work experience.

Comrades, the successful accomplishment of the major new tasks advanced by the 19th party congress demands of each party organization the maximum efficiency, high organization and purposefulness in work. This demand applies fully to the activity of the auditing commissions of all levels. Rendering the party organizations timely and effective assistance in realization of the congress' decisions is the direct duty and main task of the auditing commissions' work.

Permit me to express the confidence that each auditing commission and every communist elected thereto will lend all their powers to an improvement in the forms and methods of auditing work and a constant increase in their efficacy.

#### Sodnom Details 5-Year Plan

WA010008 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 86 pp 9, 10

[Report of D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at 19th MPRP Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Dear Guests,

The 19th MPRP Congress is a major and important event in the life of our party and people.

The report on the MPRP Central Committee account and subsequent tasks has been delivered at the congress by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPRP People's Great Hural Presidium. The report made a Marxist-Leninist analysis and evaluation of the current state of the country's economic and social development. The guidelines of the activity of party and state for the immediate future have been determined in accordance with the tasks of building socialism. Our party's foreign policy course has also been formulated.

The draft Guidelines of the MPR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 are, following their nationwide discussion and specification, being submitted by the MPRP Central Committee for examination by the congress.

More than 550,000 persons participated in discussion of the draft guidelines. The bulk of the working people's proposals pertains to problems of production, its increased efficiency, the mobilization and use of available potential, the application in production of scientific and technological achievements, perfection of planning and management, and also a strengthening of discipline, order and organization. The working people adopted a critical approach to existing shortcomings and advanced many material proposals aimed at improving the activity of ministries and departments, aymag and city executive committees, and other specific organizations. Having attentively studied the proposals, the central and local party, state, social, and industrial organizations are elaborating and promptly adopting the appropriate measures.

Mongolian communists and our entire body politic received the draft guidelines with warm approval and are unanimously expressing their firm resolve to accomplish the outlined tasks. This is convincing testimony to the monolithic cohesion and unity of the MPRP and our people's consistent support for party policy.

The discussion of the draft guidelines graphically demonstrates the assertiveness of the masses and their aspiration to approach the determination of the ways of tackling the tasks and urgent problems confronting the country in a new, creative way.

The 27th CPSU Congress and its historic decisions and the experience of organizing work on their implementation lend our party and people a new charge of energy and are exerting a salutary influence on a further upsurge of the political and social assertiveness of our country's working people.

Together with determination of the tasks of the new 5-year plan the draft guidelines sum up the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also point to the existing shortcomings which need to be removed.

As a whole, the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are convincing testimony that as a result of the creative labor of the working class, cooperative herdsman and working intelligentsia our country took a further major step forward along the path of creation of the material-technical base of socialism.

I would like to mention particularly that friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and their all-around help and support played, as before, a decisive part in the accomplishment of the outlined tasks.

The conclusions and directions contained in Comrade J. Batmonh's report on the MPRP Central Committee account and subsequent tasks will be made the basis of the activity of all party, state, social and industrial organizations and labor collectives.

I. The Eighth Five-Year Plan -- Important Stage in Realization of the Party's Program Task Pertaining to Creation of the Material-Technical Base of Socialism in the MPR

Comrades,

The draft guidelines were drawn up in accordance with the party's strategic course toward creation of the material-technical base of socialism, an improvement in social relations and establishment of the socialist way of life.

Ensuring the ongoing development of social production and its increased efficiency and achieving on this basis a further upsurge of public well-being is advanced by the party as the main task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The average annual production of national income will increase by 1.7-1.8 billion tugriks compared with the past 5-year period. For securing the planned growth it is contemplated increasing average annual production of the gross agricultural product 18-20 percent compared with the preceding 5-year plan, and industrial production in the 5-year period 30-31 percent.

Together with the maximum mobilization of all potential and possibilities for an increase in social production efficiency, an important factor of securing a growth thereof at the present stage of the development of our country's economy is a further strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy. In this 5-year plan it is envisaged channeling approximately 35 percent of utilized national income into the formation of the accumulation fund. Some 24.7 billion tugriks of capital investments will be allocated for the expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the economy. It is envisaged creating more than 80,000 jobs. The fixed capital of the national economy will increase by a factor of 1.5.



It is planned to channel into the development of the material production sectors 17 billion tugriks of capital investments. One-fourth thereof will be invested in agriculture, almost half in industry and one-fifth in the development of transport and communications.

In the new 5-year plan investment policy will be geared to the accomplishment of the priority tasks of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply, an improvement in the country's energy supplies, a strengthening of the industrial engineering base of construction, an increase in production capacity for processing animal husbandry raw material, the creation of new metal-working and repair capacity, and also ensuring the proportional development of sectors of the production infrastructure.

The draft guidelines provide for a number of measures pertaining to the rational location of the productive forces.

The western part of the country will be switched in to the Soviet Union's power system. The construction of a meat-packing plant, brick works, cloth and sheepskin-fur coat factories and certain other facilities is planned for this area. An intensification of geological prospecting is envisaged. Virgin land will be developed in the Halhin Gol region. It is planned expanding the industrial complexes of Darhan, Erdenet, Baganuur and Bor-Ondor and developing their social infrastructure.

The structure of capital investments will improve, and their efficiency will increase. Whereas in the past 5-year plan 24 percent of capital investments was used for the expansion, modernization and retooling of operating enterprises and industrial organizations, in the new 5-year plan this proportion will increase to 35 percent. It is envisaged concentrating approximately 80 percent of total capital investments at facilities nearing completion and on the acquisition of equipment.

Provision of sectors of the national economy with skilled personnel will improve. It is planned in 1986-1990 to train and send into the national economy 52,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 61,000 skilled workers.

As the country's economic potential grows, there is an increasingly insistent need to improve its use and strive for an increase in the end results of production. Social labor productivity in the new 5-year plan will grow no less than 10 percent. It is planned to secure no less than 80 percent of the increase in output thanks to increased labor productivity at operating enterprises. Upon determination of the level and growth of labor productivity account was taken of the need for the rational use of labor resources and provision of agriculture with manpower.

The draft guidelines advance important tasks pertaining to economies in material resources. In the new 5-year plan it is intended to economize on material resources to the extent of roughly half a billion tugriks or 1.7 times more than in the past 5-year period. It is planned having increased the volume of the industrial product made from the material thus saved by a factor of 2.2 by 1990 compared with 1985.

Decisive significance in the accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to economies in material resources will be attached to the application in production of waste-free and low-waste technology, an improvement in the primary processing and storage of raw materials, intermediate products, and product models, and improvement of styles, along with increasing quality and making the fullest use of secondary raw materials.

An improvement in product quality is an important source of satisfying social requirements, economizing on resources and also multiplying the national wealth. Production of products of the first quality category will increase by a factor of 1.4.

The manufacture of products failing to satisfy quality requirements leads to the loss of considerable potential and possibilities. I shall cite an example. The possibility of the production of approximately 1 million woolen sweaters and as many pairs of felt boots is let slip annually as a consequence of the procurement of yellowed and matted fleece. It is necessary in this connection to concentrate attention on preservation and improvement of the quality of products at all stages of their manufacture -- the procurement, processing, storage and shipment of raw material and finished products.

The production of high-quality products will be stimulated more strongly on the basis of correct use of the stimulating levers of a quality increase contained in the new wholesale prices which are being applied as of this year. Together with this it is necessary to step up the struggle to eliminate the shortcoming where fulfillment of the plan pertaining to quantity, given the manufacture of substandard products, makes it possible to obtain wages and bonuses in full.

The draft guidelines plan the realization in full of the priority measures of the Target Program of the Development of Agriculture and Improvement of the Population's Food Supply.

Average annual production of the gross animal husbandry product will increase 10-12 percent and the production of meat (liveweight) in 1990 will have been raised to 530,000 tons, milk to 350 million liters and butter to 5,300 tons. It is planned to obtain the bulk of the scheduled growth of the animal husbandry product through a reduction in livestock losses, the raising of the breeding herd to 11.3-11.6 million head and the rearing of an annual 9-9.2 million head of young stock. This will require of us even more strenuous work.

An important condition of the growth of the animal husbandry product remains an increase in livestock productiveness based on an improvement in pedigree breeding. It is intended to have raised the number of heads of highly productive pureblood and crossbred livestock by the end of the 5-year plan to 2.2 million and having increased the numbers of the best offspring of local breeds by a factor of 1.5-1.6.

It is envisaged organizing new fattening yards, dairy farms, and farmsteads, making fuller use of their capacity and developing hog raising and poultry breeding. It is planned to expand the mechanized dairy farms and increasing their milk herd by a factor of 1.7. A considerable proportion of the increase in meat production will be secured thanks to an improvement of the buildup of the livestock on pasture and its intensive fattening and the development of hog raising. Egg production will increase by a factor of 2.3.

A further expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of animal husbandry are envisaged together with an improvement in its use. By the end of the 5-year plan small cattle will have been provided with 1.7 removable barns and horned cattle with 1.3. Ten million hectares of pasture will be irrigated additionally.

An improvement in the organization of animal husbandry production and the stockbreeders' work and social conditions is a basic question requiring immediate solution. Certain aymags and agricultural associations are adopting definitive measures for an improvement in the stockbreeders' work and social conditions and performance of as many basic production operations as possible by collective efforts based on the organization of stockbreeding groups and consolidated camps with the construction of bases for the acceptance and rearing of young stock and the fattening of livestock and other production-social facilities. Such undertakings and positive experience will be supported and disseminated to the utmost.

The production and procurement of fodder for the livestock will increase 30 percent, and the relative significance of fodder crops will rise. It is planned to raise the irrigable areas sown to fodder crops to 36,000 hectares. It is intended to create a number of new fodder farms and reequipping and expanding the capacity of the operating enterprises and shops. For the purpose of improving the shipment of fodder it is envisaged to considerably expand the pool of existing service stations and create a large-scale specialized service station in the western region.

The increased demand for fuller use of the existing possibilities of fodder procurement on their territory and self-sufficient in fodder and also the more efficient consumption of fodder resources will be made of all aymags and farms.

It is planned to implement measures to further strengthen the zoo-veterinary service and material-technical base of the agricultural research establishments.

The average annual farming product will grow 42-44 percent. The task being set here is that of securing no less than 40 percent of this increase through to increasing yield.

An important task of farming is creating the conditions for obtaining stable harvests based on the production of high-yield seeds of cereals, potatoes and vegetables, refining agricultural technology and improving in the use of irrigation systems and agricultural machinery and equipment, under the conditions of our country.

It is planned in the new 5-year plan to build irrigation systems on 30,000-plus hectares, of which the engineering type will be built on more than 20,000 hectares. We plan to assimilate over 120,000 hectares of virgin land. Supplies of mineral fertilizer will increase by a factor of 1.6 compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

Agriculture will be supplied with 5,900 tractors and 1,800 combines. Together with the modernization, expansion and construction on the state farms of repair-tractor workshops and service centers it is planned to build in Darhan a large-scale plant for major repairs of tractors and agricultural machinery.

It is important to improve the degree of provision with repositories and reduce losses of agricultural products. Elevators and mechanized repositories with a total capacity of approximately 260,000 tons will be commissioned, improving the degree of provision of grain stores considerably. It is planned to build stores for commodity and seed potatoes and vegetables with a total capacity of approximately 40,000 tons. This is twice as much as in the past 5-year plan.

It is planned to invest 4 billion tugriks in agriculture. The high demand that aymag, and city executive committees, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture make rational use of the resources allocated to agriculture, commission the planned facilities in good time and ensure the assimilation of their capacity in full is being made.

In the course of discussion of the draft guidelines the working people put forward proposals concerning an increase in the resources allocated for the maintenance and replacement of animal husbandry premises using stronger materials, the repair of wells and the restoration and increased displacement and good working order of the shaft wells. It was also suggested that attention be paid to the optimum location of the animal husbandry premises and watering places and the rationalization of the plans thereof.



It is planned to adopt measures to improve the provision of the state farms and agricultural associations with stockbreeders, specialists and executive personnel, efficiently develop agricultural science and strengthen its ties to production and also perfect the organization of labor and its remuneration and stimulation systems.

In the new 5-year plan industry will develop at a fast pace, and its role in the country's economy will increase. By the end of the 5-year plan it will be producing 35 percent of the national income.

The gross industrial product will increase by 2 billion tugriks and will amount to 8.6 billion tugriks. Half of this increase will be secured thanks to the improved use of available capacity.

Some 8.3 billion tugriks will be invested in industry in the 5-year plan.

Fuel-energy industry will enjoy preferential development; it is contemplated channeling into this sector 44 percent of the resources allocated industry as a whole.

The new 5-year plan is designed to be an important stage in an appreciable increase in the country's power supply. In the 5-year plan power generation per capita will increase 20 percent. The sphere of centralized power supply will be extended. It is planned to expand and modernize major individual power stations, commission the Erdenet plant and embark on the construction of a major power station in Baganuur. The construction of 1,700 km in single-circuit terms of 110- and 220-kilovolt power lines and an increase by a factor of 3.2 compared with the preceding 5-year plan in the amount of work on the construction of 35-kilovolt power lines are envisaged.

It is planned to concentrate attention on ensuring the engineering readiness of the power stations and systems, saving fuel and energy and also ensuring the commissioning of the power lines under construction within the scheduled times.

Coal production will increase by a factor of 1.4, and the solid fuel requirement will be satisfied in full. The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry is faced with the crucial task of eliminating the lag in stripping and fundamental and preparatory mine operations and ensuring the rhythmic nature of production at the Sharyn Gol strip mine and the Nalayh mine. Measures will be adopted to increase the capacity of the small local open pits and create and work new ones.

It is contemplated channeling 1.7-1.9 billion tugriks into the development of ore-mining industry. Measures will be adopted to expand the "Erdenet" Ore-Dressing Works and the concentration works in Bor-Ondour and develop certain new mineral deposits. The product of this sector will increase 17-20 percent.

An intensification of geological prospecting and the concentration of exploration in the zones of the operating ore-mining enterprises and in promising areas are planned.

The product of the metal-working and repair enterprises will increase 22-26 percent. It is envisaged increasing the volume of repair-restoration operations and the production of spares, broadening the range of consumer metal products, and improving the quality of repair work by way of extending the specialization and cooperation of the enterprises of this sector and improving the use of machinery and equipment capacity.

Together with the reinforcement of the repair base for agricultural equipment the capacity for the repair of equipment of the construction materials and fuel and power industry enterprises will be increased.

The light industry product will be increased by approximately 440 million tugriks. Conditions will be created for ensuring, in the main, the complete processing of animal husbandry raw materials by way of an expansion of capacity for the production of leather, fur and sheepskin-fur coat products, carpets, cloth, nonwoven materials, woolen cloth, knitwear, felt and felt footwear. It is planned to improve the quality, style and outward appearance of the products, ensuring the preferential rate of growth of the production of consumer goods in extra demand and also broadening their selection.

It is planned to increase food industry products 22-25 percent.

A meat-packing plant will be built in Ulaangom. Packing houses in Olgiy and Altay will be commissioned, and the construction, expansion and modernization of food-preparation plants is planned in certain aymags and cities. Food-preparation shops and also oil mills and shops will be built and reequipped in the somons.

Work will be performed on a broadening of the selection and an increase in the gustatory and nutritional properties of foodstuffs, an increase in the manufacture of packaging products and an improvement in the quality and outward appearance of packaging and wrapping. The manufacture of children's foods will increase, and their structure will be improved.

The production of construction materials will increase by a factor of 1.6-1.7. Provision of the planned construction program with materials will thereby be achieved. A number of new construction materials enterprises furnished with modern highly productive equipment has been built. Particular attention will be paid to the full use of their capacity on the basis of an improvement of the operation and maintenance of the machinery and equipment and timely provision with the necessary qualified personnel, materials and spares.

Capacity for the production of wall materials will increase by more than 60 million standard bricks. In addition to this it is planned expanding the production of wall materials by a simpler method based on local raw material resources.

There will be virtually no increase in the procurement of timber. However, it is planned here to increase the production of wood-processing industry products by a factor of 1.4 on the basis of an improvement in the use of materials and the quality of the product.

A wood-processing works in Erdenet will be commissioned.

It is planned to expand tree planting and afforestation and improve the conservation and protection of the forests against fires and pests and also tending the forest.

Wide-ranging measures are envisaged to strengthen the material-technical base of transport. The volume of transportation of freight will increase 32-34 percent and of passengers 37-40 percent. The task of enhancing the quality and efficiency of service based on the increased coordination of the operation of all forms of transport, the increased productivity of the rolling stock and the introduction of progressive freight-shipment methods is being set in addition to an increase in the fleet of transport facilities.

Some 2.5-2.6 billion tugriks will be channeled into the strengthening of the material-technical base of transport, which is more than 1 billion tugriks more than in the preceding 5-year plan. An integrated works for diesel engine motor vehicles, a passenger car service station and the first stage of a trolleybus line will be commissioned in Ulaanbaatar. A motor vehicle service station will be built in Darhan.

The carrying and traffic capacity of the railroad will increase. The stations of Darhan, Suhbaatar, Erdenet and Dзамын-Uд will be expanded and the Ulaanbaatar junction and locomotive depot and the depot in Erdenet will be modernized.

In coordination with the task of ensuring the conditions for the normal functioning of means of transport it is planned to increase the length of the hard-surface highways approximately 40 percent and of ferroconcrete bridges 25-27 percent and the capacity of fuel dumps by a factor of 2.5.

It is planned to continue implementation of measures pertaining to the creation of a uniform communications system.

As a gift to our people, the Soviet Union will build radio relay communication lines 1,200 km long. Radio relay communication lines will connect the cities of Suhbaatar, Saynshand, Mandalgobi and Dalandzadgad with Ulaanbaatar. The number of relay transmitters will increase. An important social task -- catering for the reception of television transmissions in all somon centers and inhabited localities of the country -- will have been accomplished, in the main, as a result of this.

Accomplishment of the scheduled tasks of economic and social development will largely depend on the state of affairs in capital construction.

As a result of the wide-ranging measures implemented with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the material-technical base of the construction organizations has strengthened and their provision of skilled personnel has improved. This is enabling us to increase construction-installation operations in accordance with social requirements. In the past 5-year plan alone the fixed production capital of the capital construction sector doubled. The aymag and city construction organizations have been provided, in the main, with the corresponding production facilities. The sector currently employs 34,000 persons, 4,200 of whom are engineering-technical personnel.

In the new 5-year plan total construction-installation work will increase by 3.1 billion tugriks. In connection with the appreciable expansion of large-panel housing construction and the construction of power supply networks, roads, bridges and fuel-lubricant dumps it is planned to increase by a factor of 1.7 the amount of work of the specialized construction organizations. The volume of rural construction will also increase rapidly in connection with the implementation of the priority measures of the agricultural and food program.

It is planned to invest 1.1 billion tugriks in the construction industry. Great attention will be paid to an improvement in the provision of construction organizations, primarily the specialized and rural organizations, with equipment. It is planned to create and re-equip 30 mobile construction-installation mechanized columns.

In the new 5-year plan it is contemplated to train 13,000 skilled construction workers.

The construction by the direct-labor method of facilities and accommodations of simplified designs using local materials will be supported in every possible way. Measures will be adopted to extend assistance on the part of the construction organizations in this sphere.



It is important to continue to improve construction. The amount of 2.1 billion tugriks or 11.6 percent over and above the planned volume of capital investments in the last 5-year plan was partially connected with the increase in foreign trade prices, but was caused mainly by the prolongation of the construction times and the fact that the optimum designs were not implemented.

A reduction in the length of time for construction of facilities based on an improvement in planning-estimates work and improved coordination of the activity of the clients, contractors, and foreign economic and supply organizations is an important condition of an increase in the efficiency of capital investments.

It would be expedient to study questions regarding the concentration of forces and resources at facilities of decisive significance for an acceleration of the country's economic and social development and bringing closer the time of the commissioning of new capacity and fixed capital to that indicated in the guidelines, elaborate proposals in connection with them and incorporate them in the measures pertaining to fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks of economic and social building will largely depend on the application in production of scientific and technological achievements and advanced experience.

It is planned to strengthen the pilot-experimental facilities and improve the degree of provision of the research establishments with qualified personnel. Particular attention will be paid to an enhancement of the role and responsibility, and an improvement in the coordination of the activity of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the industrial ministries and departments and the research organizations under their jurisdiction. It is necessary to improve their joint activity in the efficient performance of research work at a high level, the prompt application of scientific and technological achievements in production, and the development and implementation of a policy of technical progress.

## II. Program of an Upsurge of Public Well-Being and Social Development

Comrades,

The draft guidelines provide for a system of measures pertaining to an unswerving rise in the well-being and cultural living standard of the people.

Particular attention will be paid in the new 5-year plan to an increase in the wages of those employed in agriculture, particularly members of the agricultural associations. The wage fund of the workmen of the agricultural cooperative organizations from public farming will increase 25-28 percent, and their average pay will increase 14-15 percent.

Together with this the income of members of the agricultural associations and citizens with private livestock will increase considerably thanks to the purchase of animal husbandry products from them at the new procurement prices introduced as of 1986.

The average wage of workers and employees will increase 3.5-5 percent.

It is necessary to increase the dependence of the population's main sources of monetary income -- the wages, pay and bonuses of workers, employees and agricultural workmen -- and their amounts on the contribution of the labor collective and each worker to an increase in production and its increased efficiency and also on labor productivity growth. Particular attention will be paid to the selection and establishment of the optimum system of indicators characterizing end work results and to the elaboration and application of the simplest and most comprehensible forms of pay and stimulation.

The draft guidelines plan the implementation of a number of additional measures aimed at an increase in the population's real income.

The pensions and benefits granted the population will increase by roughly 680 million tugriks in the 5-year plan.

The population's monetary income will increase 20-23 percent, and its purchasing power will rise. In coordination with this there will be an intensification of the demand for an improvement in the provision of the population with consumer goods.

In 1990 the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will have increased by approximately 850 million tugriks compared with 1985 and market allocations of consumer goods will have increased 21-24 percent, including an increase of no less than 23 percent in foodstuffs.

Retail prices will remain stable, in the main, under the 5-year plan. The proportion of alcoholic beverages in total commodity turnover will decline, as also will the volume of their per capita sales.

The structure of consumption will improve thanks to an increase in the sale of such types of foodstuffs as milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries and also ready-to-wear clothing, furniture and consumer durables.

The practice of deciding questions of the bulk, structure, outward appearance, style and dimensions of manufactured consumer goods in accordance with the requests of the trading organizations and business contracts concluded at wholesale fairs will be expanded.

A set of social measures is envisaged aimed at an improvement in the working people's living and work conditions, primarily at an expansion of the sphere of cultural, medical and consumer service, an improvement in the population's housing conditions, satisfaction of its effective demand, improvement of the public education system and the harmonious development of the personality.

In the 5-year period the resources allocated to finance socio-cultural measures will increase 22-26 percent or by approximately 2.2 billion tugriks compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

In the program of social development a significant place is assigned measures for an improvement in consumer service and the development of housing-municipal services. Some 5 billion tugriks of capital investments will be channeled to this end.

The material-technical base of consumer service will be reinforced. In the aymag and somon centers it is planned to build over 30 consumer service centers and outlets. Measures will be implemented also to strengthen the physical plant of the dry cleaning and laundry centers and household appliance and radio-television repair workshops.

Apartment houses with a living space of 1.1-1.2 million square meters will be commissioned with the resources of state and cooperative organizations, which is 30 percent more than in the preceding 5-year period. However, the need for housing will remain high.

The working people's initiative pertaining to the construction of individual and cooperative housing will be supported in every possible way, and measures to grant them preferential credit and sell them construction materials and also assistance to be rendered them on the part of their enterprises and farms will be expanded.

It is planned building thanks to state capital investments kindergarten and nurseries with 17,000-19,000 beds. Together with this there will be an expansion of the construction and organization of kindergartens and nurseries through the powers and resources of the enterprises, industrial organizations and establishments themselves. Measures will be implemented consistently to extend the operating hours of the children's preschool establishments attached to large-scale industrial enterprises and industrial organizations.

It is planned to build and commission more than 140 general schools for 60,000-62,000 students, of these more than 90 schools for almost 30,000 students in the countryside. The conditions will thereby be created for a lowering of the shift-work factor of classes in the general schools. The construction of residence schools will continue.

It is planned to increase the number of places in vocational-technical schools 14 percent and beds in the residence schools 17 percent, and strengthen the material-technical facilities of the secondary specialized educational institutions.

It is intended to commission educational blocks of the higher educational institutions for 2,300 students and student hostels with 1,800 beds.

A set task is that of reinforcing the physical plant of health care, improving the degree of provision with personnel and expanding the types of medical services. More than 60 facilities, in particular, medical posts, intersomon children's hospitals, maternity homes, infectious disease and specialized hospitals and clinics, will be commissioned in the new 5-year plan.

There will be an intensification of measures pertaining to the preventive treatment and clinical examination of the whole population and the expansion of specialized medical assistance for the rural population. Together with the reorganization of individual intersomon hospitals into clinics and the expansion of their servicing sphere there will be an improvement in the degree of provision of the medical establishments in the somons and inhabited localities with pediatricians, gynaecologists and dentists. The aymag hospitals, state specialized centers, specialized clinics and clinical hospitals will expand medical services to the rural workers at their place of residence. It is intended to increase the number of comprehensively equipped mobile out-patient clinics.

Particular attention will be paid to protection of the health of mother and child, and it is planned to draw up and begin the implementation of a special program in this sphere. The number of beds in children's specialized hospitals will increase 15-17 percent and the number of pediatricians 30 percent. There will be an increase in the number of children's medical sections and an expansion of the maternity departments in the aymags and cities.

Together with an improvement in the operation of sports installations there will be an expansion of the construction of sports halls and sports grounds of simplified design through the powers and resources of state, cooperative and social organizations. The construction of a sports complex in Ulaanbaatar will begin.



For the purpose of satisfying the population's growing intellectual requirements it is planned to reinforce the physical plant of the cultural-educational establishments, expand the sphere of their services, particularly in the countryside, and also improve the degree of provision with qualified personnel.

A set task is that of improving work on protection of the environment and expanding measures to safeguard water and forest resources and flora and fauna and protect the soil and pasture.

### III. Improvement of Management and Planning and Their Enhanced Efficiency

Comrades,

A most important condition of the successful realization of the program of the country's economic and social development is improvement of the management and planning of the economy and their enhanced efficiency.

A considerable amount of work is being performed in this field in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

The elaboration of a master outline of the development and location of the productive forces and the target programs of the development of individual sectors and also guidelines of the country's economic and social development for a 10-year period is contributing appreciably to an improvement in the substantiation of the state plan.

The 5-year plans have been coordinated with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, and cooperation with them in the planning sphere is expanding.

The party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a decree on questions of a refinement of the management and planning of agriculture. In accordance with this decree there has been a reduction in the number of plan indicators of agricultural production established for the aymags and farms. Such indicators as the volumes of the basic types of procured resources, capital investment and construction-installation work quotas, and stocks of machinery, equipment and other material resources allocated in centralized fashion are now determined for them. Together with a broadening of the economic rights of the state and cooperative agricultural organizations and the aymag and city executive administrations of the hurals of peoples' deputies, measures are being implemented on this basis aimed at an increase in their responsibility for the end results of production and at securing the conditions for independent work.

The procedure of the payment to the state and cooperative agricultural organizations of 50-200 percent additions to the procurement prices for animal husbandry and farming products supplied for state procurements and aymag needs over and above the average annual level of the preceding 5 years has been established also.

Measures have been adopted to improve the coordination of the activity of clients, contractors and the supply organizations and also to enhance the responsibility of the ministry, department and aymag and city executive committee clients for ensuring that the plan incorporate construction projects in respect of which the conditions have been created for their complete provision with planning-estimates documents, materials, equipment and financing.

Considering the need for the full reflection of expenditure and costs in prices, a reduction in the number of planned loss-making organizations and stabilization of the profitability level, a reform of wholesale prices was conducted, which has contributed to securing the conditions for strengthening financial autonomy in all sectors of the economy and increased economic stimulation.

An economic experiment is being conducted in organizations of the Ministry of Light and Food Industries and the Ministry of Communications systems to perfect planning and the economic mechanism. The experiment is aimed at the elaboration and implementation of measures to perfect the system of planning and the managerial and organizational structure of production, enhance the role of economic stimuli and levers, and ensure the labor collectives' active participation in the control of production activity.

According to the results of the first year of the experiment, it can be seen that a movement for the adoption of taut plans, the mobilization of potential, economies in the staff units and the wage fund, the economical consumption of intermediate products and raw material, an increase in the quality of the products and services and the better use of fixed capital has become widespread in organizations of the said ministries. Introduction of the brigade form of the organization of labor and pay is broadening. In the Ministry of Light and Food Industries system the labor productivity growth rate in 1985 was 1.2 points higher than the average annual growth rate in the preceding 4 years, production costs declined 1.2 percent compared with 1984 and the annual plan for accumulation was overfulfilled by more than 4 percent. The enterprises and industrial organizations operated rhythmically, contract discipline rose and output quality improved.

In the Ministry of Communications system, annual income increased 8.6 percent compared with the preceding year, and the 1985 plan targets for profit and labor productivity were appreciably overfulfilled. For these ministries as a whole, deductions from profit into the state budget and the enterprise and industrial organization stimulation funds increased considerably.

However, the work of perfecting the system of control and management methods is being performed within a limited framework, and the comprehensive nature of the current experiment has not been secured.

Rebuilding the system of control and management methods is becoming an important political issue requiring an improvement not only of economic relations but also social relations as a whole. Comrade J. Batmonh observed in the report delivered at this congress that shortcomings in management are holding back the realization of considerable potential in the increase of production and an improvement in service, and determined the specific directions of future work.

The decisions pertaining to an improvement in the system of the planning of agriculture and stimulation of the growth of its products will be implemented consistently. It is planned to establish a procedure of issuing to executive personnel, specialists, farmers and stockbreeders of the agricultural associations and state farms wages, extra payments and bonuses in close connection with the end results of production, an increase in the manufacture of products and their improved quality.

It is intended in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to transfer enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transportation, communications and consumer service to the new methods of management. The interaction of all components of the economic mechanism will be checked out and developed, economic levers and methods will be perfected and the sphere of their application will be gradually expanded in the course of this work.

Questions demanding special attention arise at the time of introduction of new methods of management and planning.

Proceeding from the need to solve central problems of the country's economic and social development and ensure the proportional and balanced nature of the economy, we will have to strengthen and perfect centrally planned leadership of the economy and tighten plan discipline.

Measures will be adopted to perfect the system of plan indicators in the direction of an increase of the interest of ministries, departments, aymags, cities, enterprises and industrial organizations in the adoption of intensive plan quotas and also to extensively employ economic quotas in planning and ensure the stability of the established quotas throughout the 5-year plan.

Clearly, a change merely in the system of plan indicators and methods of evaluating their fulfillment will not accomplish the task of ensuring the independence of the industrial organizations, broadening their rights, or enhancing their responsibility. Measures will be stepped up in this connection together with the corresponding changes to current normative-economic enactments to perfect the style and methods of work and develop creative activity aimed at the bold and managerially enterprising solutions of urgent questions.

It is planned to expand the introduction of financial autonomy and on-farm accounting and step up the demand for paying one's own way and increasing savings. In addition, considerable attention will be paid to the creation of the financial, price and other economic-legal conditions for the exercise of enterprise and industrial organizational activity on a financially autonomous basis.

It is envisaged to increase economic stimulation for the achievement of high end results of production. The possibility of the creation of economic incentive funds based on stable norms will be expanded and measures will be adopted to develop production and solve questions of social development through to the resources of these funds.

It is essential to strive for the active and creative participation of the labor collectives in the elaboration and implementation of plans of economic and social development. It is planned in this connection to support and develop in every possible way the brigade form of the organization and stimulate labor.

Economic relations between enterprises and organizations will be perfected. It is planned to consistently introduce the procedure of the concluding business contracts between organizations with economic relations and also the evaluating and stimulating their activity with regard for the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

An inalienable part of an improvement in the system of management is refinement of the organizational structure and strengthening of sectoral management. Questions connected with the development of the specialization and cooperation of production, an improvement in the coordination of the activity of interconnected enterprises and farms, a cutback in and reduction of the costs of the managerial machinery, the removal of parallelism and the bringing closer of management to production will be studied and resolved. It is important to elaborate and apply measures pertaining to the creation of territorial and scientific-production complexes.

Measures are planned for the precise delineation of the functions, rights and duties of the management authorities on all levels. It would be advisable here to adhere to a direction ensuring that the efforts and attention of the ministries and departments be geared to the pursuit of a policy of long-term development of the sector, production, scientific and technological progress, the determination and realization of efficient paths for the fuller satisfaction of social requirements. Enterprises and industrial organizations should exercise their activity independently to the fullest extent and be responsible for their results.

On the other hand, the policy of enhancing the role and responsibility of the local management authorities in deciding questions of the region's economic and social development, the mobilization of potential and improving service of, and food supply to, the population will be pursued consistently.



The problem of a refinement of management methods demands an increase in the erudition and organizing capabilities of the personnel at all levels and an improvement in their style of work. It is first of all necessary to pay serious attention to an increase in economic learning and the development of economic thinking in managers and engineering-technical personnel. On the other hand, high demands will be made of personnel. It is important to render those who are boldly tackling urgent problems in the interests of society, skillfully organizing the collective and working decisively, fruitfully and enterprisingly all-around support. At the same time it is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance of passive and unenterprising personalities and those who fail to display a creative approach to questions whose solution is demanded by the interests of society and the collective.

#### IV. Foreign Economic Relations

Comrades,

Economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries will be further developed in accordance with the strategic line aimed at all-around rapprochement with them based on the decisions of the top-level CEMA Economic Conference and the long-term cooperation programs coordinated with the fraternal countries.

The Long-Term Program of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period ending in the year 2000 will be implemented consistently, which will be of decisive significance for our country's accelerated development.

Our country will participate actively in the realization of the comprehensive program of the CEMA Countries' scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000.

On the basis of cooperation with the CEMA countries it is envisaged in the new 5-year plan to implement wide-ranging measures aimed at the buildup of our country's production and export potential, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements, and an acceleration of social development.

The construction, expansion, and modernization of hundreds of important national economic facilities will be carried out with the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union. A considerable proportion of the construction-installation operations scheduled for the 5-year plan will be performed by the powers of the Soviet construction organizations operating in the MPR. The numbers of Mongolian workers working in these Soviet construction organizations will increase almost threefold. This will not only increase the efficiency of cooperation but also render real assistance in the national training of highly skilled construction workers.

The creation and development of joint enterprises and farms with individual CEMA countries is making an important contribution to the development of the country's industrial and export potential. Subsequently, together with the expansion of the activity and increased efficiency of the joint enterprises and farms, importance will be attached to direct relations along sectoral ministry, enterprise and industrial organization lines.

The country's foreign trade turnover in 1986-1990 will increase by 1.1. billion rubles compared with the preceding 5-year plan, including an increase of more than 940 million rubles in commodity turnover with the Soviet Union. Qualitative changes are occurring in the structure of our country's exports. In connection with the development of the ore-mining industry and the increased capacity for the processing of agricultural raw material there will be an increase in the proportion of finished industrial products in the country's exports. Measures are envisaged for increasing export resources and enhancing the quality of export commodities in accordance with foreign market demand and also for improving the use of imported commodities and substantiation of the requests for supplies thereof.

Economic, scientific and technological and cultural cooperation with other countries will develop on a mutually profitable and equal basis. Our country's economic and social development program is one of peaceful creation. The MPR will continue to consistently support the progressive forces' struggle for the preservation and strengthening of general peace.

The MPR wholly supports the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on questions of vital importance for the fate of peace and aimed at delivering mankind from nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000, a halt to nuclear testing and a relaxation of tension on all continents, including Asia.

Comrade Delegates,

The tasks outlined by the draft guidelines of the country's economic and social development for the Eighth 5-Year Plan fully correspond to the fundamental interests of the Mongolian people and the program aims of the MPRP pertaining to a rise in public well-being based on the achievement of new frontiers in the buildup of the country's economic, scientific and technological and intellectual potential.

We express the firm belief that all party, state and industrial organizations and the labor collectives will exert the maximum efforts for implementation of the historic decisions of the 19th party congress.

(Comrade D. Sodnom's report was received by the congress' delegates and guests with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by stormy, prolonged applause)

#### Soviet Reportage on Congress

For Soviet media reportage on the 19th MPRP Congress, including M. Gorbachev's congratulations, and an address by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member V.I. Vorotnikov, see the Northeast Asia section of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### 'Text' of Altangerel Speech

OW311451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 29 May 86

["Full text" of speech by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, at the 19th MPRP Congress -- date not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 May (MONTSAME) -- Comrade delegates! Our party, in greeting its scheduled 19th Congress, has become even stronger organizationally; the unity of the party and the people has strengthened and the enterprising nature and creative character of the party work have been enhanced.

We have listened with great attention to the report of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, "The MPRP Central Committee account to the 19th MPRP Congress and future goals," and the report by J. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the main directions in the MPR's economic and social development for the period of 1986-90, and the Ulaanbaatar party organization delegation fully approves the conclusions drawn in them and the goals put forward.

Comrade J. Batmonh's report reflects a profound objective evaluation of the huge, multifaceted organizational and ideological work unfolded by the party's Central Committee during the period in question. The successes are a result of the tireless work of Communists and all the working people of our country. The ways and methods in overcoming shortcomings and solving actual problems, and the goals of socialist construction and the foreign policies of the party are clearly defined.

The decisions of the 8th and subsequent MPRP Central Committee plenums, which examined most important social and economic problems and put forward actual goals for raising the effectiveness of production and quality, mobilizing reserves, improving the methods and style of work, improving discipline, order, and self-discipline, have served as an important stimulus for achieving the goals of the 18th Party congress. They have received the full support of Communists and the working people.

The strengthening of the principles of collective leadership, the principled approach in working out and solving pressing problems of party life and national development, and the continued perfection of organizational and ideological work of the party are reflected in the activities of the party's Central Committee. All this contributes to raising the work enthusiasm of the local and primary party organizations, to perfecting the forms and methods of leadership in economy and culture, and to enhancing the influence and authority of the party in workers' collectives.

During the period under discussion, the authority of our party has risen in the international arena. Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries have been enriched with new forms and contents. The party has successively fought for strengthening the unity of the communist movement and ensuring the peace and security of peoples.

Communists and all the working people of our country highly value the results of the successive meetings between comrade J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev and the signing of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000, and view them as the beginning of a new stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was an event of world and historic significance. It enriched the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory, and put forward the concept of accelerated development of Soviet society. It reflected the urgent need to achieve a radical change as demanded by life, determined the main principles for the creation of a universal system of security, and showed new prospects for the development of all mankind. The historic resolutions of the congress, its new, businesslike, and creative approach to problems, the very rich experience of the CPSU, and its devotion to Bolshevik traditions are an inspiring example and an inexhaustible source of knowledge and study for Mongolian Communists.



The MPRP, and the workers of our country, while summing up the results of every stage of development, deserve to be proud of their friendship with the great Soviet people -- a reliable guarantee of freedom, happiness, development, and prosperity for our country -- and consider it their sacred duty to preserve and strengthen this friendship.

From the bottom of our hearts we greet the CPSU delegation which is taking part in the work of our congress and express our sincere gratitude to V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, for his interesting address; to the CPSU and its Central Committee led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; to our tried friends, the Soviet people, for their solicitude and attention to the welfare of the Mongolian people and the development and prosperity of our country's capital.

Comrades: The capital's party organization has mobilized and guided the efforts of communists and workers in the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 18th party congress and of the 8th and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee. As a result, we overfulfilled the seventh 5-year plan for industrial production by more than 200 million tugriks. The average annual growth of production reached 8.4 percent. Labor productivity in various branches of industry increased by 13.1 percent; gross output increased by 49 percent. Expenses per 1 tugrik of commercial production dropped by 2.9 percent; the output of first-quality goods reached almost 30 percent of the total certified output.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period the state provided twice as much investment capital as in the preceding one for the development of Ulaanbaatar city. A considerable part of these funds were used for raising the technical level and the reconstruction of industrial enterprises, for the building of the city's socialist infrastructure, and the expansion of its service facilities. Housing construction is being expanded. Construction of a trolleybus line and a depot has begun. There has been an improvement in the supply of fuel, electricity, heat, and drinking water; sources and capacities have been increased and operations have become more reliable. Ulaanbaatar now accounts for almost half of the country's total industrial output and its Gross National Product.

On the basis of ideas expounded at the congress, where a creative and fighting spirit prevails, we reach the conclusion that if we had managed to fully mobilize production and technical, scientific, and cultural potential of the capital, made better use of the human factor, and reorganized work methods, our successes would have been considerably greater.

The capital's party organization will continue to focus its attention on ensuring the conscious participation of the workers in the implementation of party congress resolutions, and on actively instilling in all city residents such qualities as political orientation, professional skills, proper attitude toward work, collectivism, and proper behavior and observance of socialist morality in everyday life.

In the current 5-year plan period, it will be necessary to switch over to comprehensive planning and ensure the best possible matching of branch and territorial principles on the basis of the draft of the social-economic development of Ulaanbaatar up to the year 2000, which is an integral part of the general scheme of the development and relocation of productive forces, in addition to amending and concretizing the city's general development plan for the purpose of implementing the new law on local Hural of people's deputies.

Comprehensive territorial planning will contribute to the proportional development of the city's economy, improvement of the social infrastructure, the best possible combination of civil engineering and service branches, better balancing of the labor force, funds, and materials, and efficient solving of social problems in the city.

This means transition to a qualitatively new level of management of economic and cultural construction in the city, and provides to city party and state organizations new opportunities for improving land use in the city, protecting the environment, increasing the effective use of investment capital, using labor resources efficiently, and limiting and controlling population growth in Ulaanbaatar.

In the long term, it is important that the planning organizations, ministries, and administrations adhere to the line of refraining from creating new educational establishments, enterprises, and economic organizations that have no direct relation to the capital.

Local party and state organizations must ensure strict observance of passport regulations, strictly implement the established rules on population migration, and sharply increase control over their implementation.

We are now building a great deal. Ensuring efficient and effective use of completed projects is a no less important problem. And it is precisely here that we have a considerable amount of unused reserves. It is necessary to create conditions for improving the use of completed projects and taking appropriate measures in good time.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of branch ministries which follow a single technological policy in providing enterprises with the necessary raw and other materials; in strengthening the material base of enterprises; in ensuring services, especially in the repair and operation of housing; in the training of qualified workers; and in the supply of machines and mechanisms. It is necessary to create, in Ulaanbaatar, regional organizations for city improvement and the use and repair of housing, and to increase their facilities in a planned manner.

Comrade J. Batmonh's report indicates the need to raise the role of science in socialist construction, in strengthening its ties with social production practice, and in introducing scientific and technical accomplishments and discoveries by integrating science and production. That is the demand of the day.

It is necessary to outline a national program for the development of science with clearly defined priorities in view of our country's limited manpower and material resources in order to implement the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress. It is necessary to pay attention to the introduction of scientific-technical accomplishments in the national economy, the intensive use of the human factor, and the rebuilding of equipment, technology, and methods of work and human thinking.

At the same time it is necessary to increase the role and yield of social sciences, improve the scientific-technical level of research, systematically and more deeply study the level of development of society and its basic characteristics; and to publicize the practical experiences gained in socialist construction in our country. In the field of raising the effectiveness of party work, especially ideological work, and improving its forms and methods, great attention must be paid to sociological research and the application of its results in practice.

It is necessary to raise the quality and the effectiveness of instructors' work, study more thoroughly the questions connected with the growth of the party organization itself, and perfect the methods and style of ideological and organizational work. We have to do away with excessive document writing in our work and the frequent yet scarcely effective checks and inspections.

It must be said that some central organs negligently examine problems submitted by lower organs before taking decisions on them. At times their help does not go beyond giving general instructions.

Local officials await effective help in their work; mainly they strive to improve their work on the basis of specific answers to problems they cannot solve themselves. There still are instances of checks and inspections being limited to defining defects without giving effective aid or adopting appropriate decisions for solving problems that have arisen.

It is necessary to eliminate decisively defects existing in work methods in the field of instruction, control, and verification, and give effective aid to the local officials in solving the acute issues worrying the masses, and to eliminate defects in mastering new work and ways of thinking.

The currently-operating economic mechanisms, norms, and legislation have been worked out for the purpose of using extensive methods of development. Quite understandably they orient the activities of organizations and collectives along extensive methods of economic management. Life however is changing quickly, the scale of economic activity is expanding, the role of intensive factors is growing and many new problems are arising. Naturally skill is required for working in a new fashion.

Because of imperfections in the economic mechanism, the new potential capable of producing maximum yield is used unsatisfactorily. At times work does not go beyond empty talk, some cadres, instead of solving problems on their own, push them aside, and sometimes the same problem is often examined by many departments, resulting in red tape. Most elementary problems that can be solved on the spot are criticized repeatedly. There are frequent instances where the replies from central organs are awaited to solve insignificant problems.

The major economic experiments conducted during the last few years at light and food industry enterprises and communications establishments have made it possible to considerably raise the activity and independence of the workers' collectives and the quality of work. The activity and the independence of working people have risen, efficiency and quality indicators have improved, the potential for solving the social problems of workers' collectives has grown, and the human factor has become more effective in places where the experiments have been conducted. At the same time, life insistently demands examination of results of the experiments and a fundamental study and effective solving of problems arising during the experiments. Most of the opportunities, that, with skillful mobilization of internal reserves and effective use of newly-created potential, could have produced better results than those achieved, have been missed because of our obsolete methods and style of work. For this reason, the party Central Committee recently set for the party, state, and public organizations the task of rebuilding their style and methods of work, paying special attention to increasing independence, responsibility, and initiative; tightening discipline, order, and organization everywhere; and perfecting planning, management, and the economic mechanism. This party line is of great significance for the socioeconomic development of the country.



The recently held [word indistinct] city party conference noted the successes of Ulaanbaatar communists and working people in constructive work. At the same time there was critical, businesslike, and frank discussion of tasks ahead and the need for qualitative changes in work in conformity with the requirements levied by the party. Ways for eliminating defects and omissions were indicated and future tasks were outlined.

The implementation of the tasks outlined by Comrade J. Batmonh at the city party conference is now the main focus of the activities of all the party, state, and public organizations and all the communists and working people of our capital. Active work has now been undertaken for rebuilding the style and methods of the work of the city and rayon party committees, the primary party organization, and state and public organizations; for fulfilling plans with quality indicators and improving city facilities and services for the population.

The industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and establishments serving the city overfulfilled this year's 5-month plan for gross production by 46 million tugriks; successfully fulfilled the plan for commissioning projects; carried out comprehensive improvements at 20 important projects; and saved 8 million tugriks' worth of raw and other materials, fuel, and power.

Strictly observing the party instructions that Ulaanbaatar city must have prestige and serve as an example in all respects, the party organization, the communists, and the working people of the capital will, through selfless labor, make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the party congress resolutions and will strive for more and more new labor successes.

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